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Caramanlis Unit Winning 56% of Votes in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis's New Democracy party today won an overwhelming victory in Greece's first parliamentary elections in 10 years. Tonight he called on all Greeks to unite and cope with the country's problems.

With results counted in 4,500 of the nation's 12,500 election districts, his party was receiving 55.9 per cent of the vote. If the trend continued, his followers could win 190 of the 300 seats in parliament.

The liberal Center Union-New Forces party was polling about 20.4 per cent of the vote. The anti-American Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by a former University of California economics professor, Andreas Papandreu, was obtaining about 13 per cent and the leftist coalition including Greece's two Communist parties was taking about 8 per cent.

The election was the first free vote in Greece in a decade. "The people have already made their choice," Mr. Caramanlis said in a midnight victory statement. "Now we must be united by our common duty to contribute in setting the foundations of democracy and securing progress for our country."

Victors and Vanquished
"Because the problems of the nation are many and crucial, victors and vanquished alike respecting the people's decision and the rules of democracy, must assist in the smooth and calm development of our national life," the 67-year-old Premier said.

Mr. Caramanlis expressed his gratitude to those who voted for him and assured them that he "will do whatever is within my power to justify their trust." According to political observers here, Mr. Caramanlis's party will win enough seats to allow him to go ahead with his plans to revise the constitution and create a strong executive as a deterrent against political upheaval.

A Caramanlis spokesman, former Information Minister Panagiotis Lambrias, said: "The actual results have surpassed our predictions. The present trend shows that we will win about 55 per cent of the popular vote."

If the trend of the vote continued, Mr. Caramanlis's party would obtain the largest popular mandate in Greek election history. The Center Union's late former Premier George Papandreu, father of Andreas Papandreu, got 32.2 per cent of the vote in the last elections, in February, 1964, the record for a mandate.

Tonight, thousands of Athenians, carrying placards, gathered in the center of the city, outside the offices of the New Democracy party, shouting slogans and cheering for Mr. Caramanlis. Mr. Lambrias said the New Democracy party was winning unexpected votes in Athens, where the leftists were failing to get the 20 per cent forecast by pollsters.

The final vote count will not be known until tomorrow when returns are in from the islands and some of the more remote country areas.

Winning a majority of the seats in parliament would enable Mr. Caramanlis to end the New Democracy-Center Union coalition that has ruled since the fall of the military junta in July. Mr. Caramanlis came back then as Premier after 11 years of self-exile in Paris.

Mr. Caramanlis's aides said the Premier might include in his new government certain key Center Union members like Foreign Minister Lambrakis.

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UN Force's Mandate Key Issue

Fears of Mideast War Abate But Tension Continues High

BEIRUT, Nov. 17—Israeli and Syrian troops remained on the alert today, but the danger of a new Middle East war seemed to have receded after a weekend of tension.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said that tension on the Syrian front, which prompted a partial Israeli mobilization late Friday, had eased. He added that a close watch was being kept on Syrian moves.

In Damascus, an official statement accused Israel of preparing for aggression and said that any attacks would be forcefully repulsed. But there was no visible sign of tension in the country, despite a full alert on the Golan Heights.

Fears of war were rife Friday night when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned that things "would get out of hand" due to arms buildup and border incursions.

He said that the army had mobilized merely "a very limited number of reserves." Mr. Rabin said that "whenever we take precautions and when the other side sees that there is no possibility to go to war will be reduced and tension may be reduced."

"We have taken certain precautions because we don't want again a repetition of what happened at the beginning of the Yom Kippur war" in October, 1973, he said, asserting that he thought there remained a chance for peace.

"Israel is ready to negotiate from a standpoint of strength," he said, "and we are stronger today than we were on the eve of the Yom Kippur war."

Meanwhile, Haim Herzog, a former Israeli chief of intelligence and now a military analyst for the state radio, said that the failure by Syria to renew the mandate of the UN force on the Golan Heights could lead directly to a new war.

Mr. Herzog said that if the UN left the zone, both Israel and Syria would try to fill the vacuum and a clash would be inevitable.

"There is a struggle going on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

fabricating this uproar, Israel aims at paving the way for a new aggression against Syria under the pretext that Syria is preparing for military action against it.

"The purpose of all this is to cover up its [Israel's] domestic problems, which threaten it daily," Mr. Khaddam said.

In Jerusalem, Premier Rabin vowed that Israel would honor the cease-fire, "but we will do it only as long as the other side respects it."

Saying that the army had mobilized merely "a very limited number of reserves," Mr. Rabin said that "whenever we take precautions and when the other side sees that there is no possibility to go to war will be reduced and tension may be reduced."

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Shimon Peres



KEEPING CLOSE WATCH—Israeli soldiers in Golan Heights observe Syrian positions.

Kissinger Says Syria Won't Attack

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Israeli officials yesterday that he had assurances from Syria that it would not attack Israel.

Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz met for about 90 minutes with Mr. Kissinger at the State Department and told reporters afterward:

"I'm happy to say that the assurances that I received from the secretary of state as conveyed to him by our neighbors indicate that the other side does not have aggressive intentions."

Mr. Diniz appeared to be joining with the secretary in trying to downplay speculation that recent developments in the Middle East were extremely dangerous.

Currently, Israel has about 150,000 men under arms with another 250,000 troops in reserve.

Mr. Diniz explained the Israeli mobilization in terms of "precautionary actions" to prevent any possibility of his country being taken by surprise. He said the calling up of the reserves followed the unloading of sophisticated arms from 20 Soviet ships in a Syrian harbor late last week.

Mr. Diniz's version of their conversation was approved by Mr. Kissinger before Mr. Diniz met with newsmen.

Although State Department officials repeatedly denied the seriousness of the situation, it was evident that there was concern about a new instability in the Arab-Israeli situation. This was underscored by urgent conversations Friday night on the telephone between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Diniz as well as a breakfast meeting Mr. Kissinger had at the State Department Saturday with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

The Russian and American diplomats touched on President Ford's visit to Siberia, but U.S. officials said the Middle East situation occupied much of the conversation during the breakfast.

Deep Concern
Mr. Diniz conveyed deep concern about Syria's apparent decision not to agree to allow United Nations peacekeeping troops to remain in the demilitarized zone on the Golan Heights.

Such an act would be "in direct violation of the disengagement agreement that we have signed with Syria," the ambassador said. "We have this agreed with the assurances given by Syria to Mr. Kissinger that Damascus was not hostile. Mr. Diniz indicated refusal to extend the UN force would be 'directly and diametrically opposed to the obligations undertaken by Syria.'"

Meanwhile, the White House yesterday denied reports from Europe that the Washington-Moscow hotline had been activated because of the Middle East situation, but made no comment about whether other forms of U.S.-Soviet consultations were underway.

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Ford Leaves for 8-Day Voyage in the Far East

Visits to Japan, South Korea, Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Ford left today for his first major diplomatic venture, an eight-day trip to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union that will test his negotiating skill and world image.

Communists, Socialists and other anti-government groups planned protests in Japan over charges that nuclear weapons have been brought into Japanese ports by U.S. warships.

The presidential jet Air Force One, took off from nearby Andrews Air Force Base at 8:47 a.m. Its first stop, for refueling, was Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska. The presidential party will arrive tomorrow in Japan.

In a departure statement at the White House, Mr. Ford said: "I am deeply conscious of the need to continue the quest for peace. I would rather travel thousands of miles for peace than take a single step toward war."

As President, Mr. Ford has left the country once, meeting Mexican President Luis Echeverria in Mexico.

In Japan, Mr. Ford will meet Premier Kakuei Tanaka, whose political position has been shaky. Questions about his wealth and financial dealings as well as the nuclear-arms controversy may lead to his political undoing.

Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will try to clear this hurdle by stressing the country-to-country relationship.

Mr. Ford's four-day visit, the first to Japan by an incumbent U.S. president, will involve talks on security, nuclear nonproliferation and oil, although its primary purpose is to calm fears about U.S. overtures to China and reassure Tokyo that it will be protected in any union of oil-consuming nations.

The administration is keeping Mr. Ford's South Korea stop on a low key.

A State Department report issued last month said, "We do not approve of Korea's policies on human rights." The government of President Chung Hee Park has arrested some of the country's most prominent citizens, including the only living former president, a Roman Catholic bishop, Protestant clergymen and dissident writers.

However, the United States considers South Korea important strategically. There are some 33,000 American troops and a large arsenal of nuclear weapons based there.

"We share a common devotion to the preservation of peace and the deterrence of aggression," Mr. Ford said.

The high point of the trip is expected to be the meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok next Saturday and Sunday. The Russians are eager (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



GOING-AWAY PRESENT—President Ford with a new hat that was presented to him by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington yesterday before going on trip.

Productivity Bonus Turned Down

U.K. Coal Miners Reject Pay Offer

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—Britain's miners demonstrated new militancy today by turning down government proposals that would have paid them more money for producing more coal.

The results of a ballot by the miners showed that a productivity plan was rejected by a majority of more than 48,000 votes. Some 61.5 per cent voted against the proposal put forward by the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized coal industry.

The decision by the miners raised the possibility of another battle this winter over pay. The miners, whose strike last winter brought down the Conservative government and led to widespread power cuts, are expected to ask for wage increases well beyond informal guidelines shaped by the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the trade union movement.

One of the most serious challenges to Labor's "social contract" for wage restraint of unions is expected to come from the miners. The unwritten contract, under which the government has pledged to work for social equity in exchange for reasonable limits on pay claims, is generally regarded as a fragile anti-inflationary tool at best.

A variety of reasons contributed to the decision by the miners

against the bonuses for producing more coal. Some argued that while the plan would have meant more for some in the pits, it would also have served to undermine the upcoming general pay demand for all miners.

Moreover, the issue touched emotional strains among the miners, who fought for years to phase out arrangements for "piecework" rates for those working underground at the coal face. The miners thus made it clear that they preferred one rate for the job rather than differences in earnings at different pits.

Leftist leaders of the mine

workers also argued that the incentive plan would lead miners to take unnecessary risks to produce more. Posters urging a "no" vote said the plan would "mean more blood on Britain's coal, more deaths and more serious injuries."

Because of the prospect of coal shortages this winter, the coal board and government officials had hoped the miners would have gone along with the incentive plan. Some 70 per cent of Britain's electrical power comes from coal-fired generators and coal stocks are dangerously low.

Government officials said they could not predict the extent of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn Takes Laissez-Faire Stand On Money-Market Value of Mark

BONN, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—West Germany does not intend to make financial policy moves leading to a change in the deutsche mark's value on world money markets, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said today.

Mr. Gruenewald said West Germany had no objection if "market forces on the international exchanges themselves produce a certain rise in the value of the mark. There is, however, no question of monetary policy measures aimed at a deliberate change in the mark's parity."

The mark rose against many currencies on Thursday and Friday, particularly steeply against the dollar and the pound. Today's government statement reinforces views of financial observers here that any formal revaluation of the mark has been virtually ruled out for the present.

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25,000 Policemen Assigned

Heavy Security Measures Slated for Ford by Japanese

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The most extensive security network in postwar Japanese history will greet President Ford at Haneda Airport tomorrow afternoon. Some 25,000 policemen have been assigned to the airport, the state guest house, embassies, government buildings and key roadways to thwart expected demonstrations by radical groups.

The Metropolitan Police Department, which described its protective operations as "unprecedented," raided the headquarters of four student radical groups today in an effort to forestall trouble. One of the raids was

against the Marxist Youth League, which engineered firebomb attacks on Thursday against the U.S. and Soviet Embassies here.

Mr. Ford's airport reception is scheduled to be brief and restrained. A ceremonial welcome, led by Emperor Hirohito, is planned for Tuesday morning, behind the high and well-guarded fences of the 28-acre state guest house grounds.

Rallies by leftist groups today drew only about one-third of the anticipated crowds. Organizers conceded vast differences between the situation today and the 1960 public turmoil that forced cancellation of President Dwight Eisenhower's planned visit.

The major rally sponsored by the Socialist and Communist parties and allied labor organizations drew a turnout estimated by the police and journalists at around 35,000. The sponsors had announced in advance that 100,000 persons would attend.

Opposition to the presidential trip on the ground that it will strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance was listed third among the slogans for the rally, behind an attack on Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka's shaky leadership and a demand for the opening of a special session of the national legislature.

After the speechmaking, much of the crowd marched in orderly and often good-natured fashion past the construction site of the main U.S. Embassy, now being rebuilt. On one from loudspeaker trucks, they chanted slogans against Mr. Tanaka and the Ford visit.

A rally of radical student activists who advocate physical resistance to stop the President's trip drew about 2,000 participants. Some 6,500 had been expected.

Shigeo Takahashi, one of the organizers of the event, said the opposition fervor had diminished since 1960 because of lack of a dramatic issue and the disunity among activist groups. Mr. Takahashi, 32, was a student leader during the 1960 demonstrations against a security treaty.

Two main factions were contending for leadership among the students then, but 38 factions were reported participating in the rally today.

Despite the vocal and active opposition, indications are strong that only a small minority of Japanese are opposed to the presidential visit. A public opinion poll by the Sankei Shimbun newspaper reported that 51 per cent of those questioned welcome Mr. Ford, and 7 per cent expressed opposition.

Vorster Rejects Black Equality in Voting Rules

ZEERUST, South Africa, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday warned blacks there was no chance of there ever being "one-man-one-vote" representation for them in the country's Parliament.

Repeating his recent request to world opinion for "six months' chance," Mr. Vorster said this did not mean he had asked for time to "burn South Africa upside down."

Criticizing "malicious and completely distorted" interpretations which he said had been placed on his earlier speech, Mr. Vorster said at a political meeting here that whites would continue to govern South Africa.

There would be majority rule in the republic, he added, but in accordance with the government's apartheid policies it would be, for example, a majority of Whites in Transvaal, Natal, and other African ethnic groups in their own homelands.

The development of South Africa as a "multinational" country in this way meant that it was governed not by a process of discrimination, but by a process of differentiation, the Prime Minister said.



MIXED EMOTIONS—Although railroad workers rallied in Tokyo yesterday to denounce President Ford's coming visit and to proclaim a protest strike tomorrow, the city's main street, the Ginza, was decked out with welcome signs and the American flag.

Ford Begins 8-Day Trip To Far East

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to size up the new President, whose record in foreign affairs has been limited.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev may settle on guidelines for negotiations in Geneva to produce a 10-year treaty limiting missiles, launchers, warheads and bombers. It could be signed at the Washington summit meeting next June. The current U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons pact expires in 1977.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters en route to Anchorage that there was "a slightly better than even chance of an agreement" between Mr. Brezhnev and the President next year on a pact covering offensive and defensive missiles until 1985. At Vladivostok, there could be progress "maybe on numbers, maybe on the approach" to an extended nuclear arms agreement, he said.

Mid-East Topic

The Middle East is also expected to be high on the agenda. U.S. officials have only lately begun to describe Moscow as "obstructionist" to U.S. efforts to achieve a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. The Soviet military buildup in Syria is viewed with serious concern.

Mr. Kissinger has said that he is convinced there is no immediate danger of fighting, but he also has given veiled warnings to Moscow not to encourage a Syrian attack. Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger have discussed contingencies in case a war should break out during the President's trip.

Mr. Ford will be home for Thanksgiving, Nov. 28, but Mr. Kissinger will be in Peking, reassuring Chinese leaders that the United States and the Soviet Union are not conspiring against them.

U.S. Has No Plan To Fight Oil Ban

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton said today that the United States has taken no steps to counter a possible new oil embargo if another Arab-Israeli war breaks out.

"Very frankly, there is very little we can do in the very short term," he said. "There is not a program under way. We are hopeful that over the next few years we will at least be able to delineate the problem."

Asked on television whether the United States would be in the same position it was last winter if a new Middle East war broke out in the next two months, Mr. Morton replied: "I would say that's a pretty good assessment. We are in the same fix we were in before. I think basically we do not have in our system a large inventory."



Body of Eva Peron Returns To Argentina After 19 Years

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—The embalmed body of Eva Peron, the idol of Argentine workers, was returned to Buenos Aires today, almost 19 years after it was smuggled away by soldiers who overthrew her late husband, Juan Peron.

The body was brought from Madrid—where it had been kept for the last three years—aboard a chartered airliner which arrived early this morning at Ezeiza Air Base, on the outskirts of the city.

President Isabel Peron, the second wife and widow of the president, waited to welcome the remains of the woman she last night called "the spiritual leader of the Argentine people."

At the presidential residence, the coffin was put beside that of Gen. Peron, who died July 1, in a crypt.

In a macabre twist to the affair, a coffin containing the body of former President Pedro Aramburu—the man responsible for having Eva Peron's remains sent out of Argentina—was found by police today.

His corpse was stolen from a cemetery here last month by members of the Montoneros urban guerrilla movement.

The Montoneros said in a communiqué last night that they would return his remains as soon as those of Eva Peron were back on Argentine soil.

Aramburu's body was found in the back of a truck in a suburb

shortly after the airliner carrying Eva Peron's body landed this morning.

After Eva Peron died of cancer on July 26, 1952, at the age of 33, her body was elaborately embalmed and laid out at the headquarters of the Peronist-run labor union.

It stayed there until shortly after a military coup ended Peron's rule in October, 1955.

The body disappeared to be smuggled out of the country on the orders of the military headed by Aramburu.

It was secretly buried in a suburb of Milan, Italy, with only a small group of senior military officers knowing its whereabouts.

Late in 1971, military President Alejandro Lanusse ordered the remains to be sent to Peron in Madrid, as he sought to reopen negotiations with him prior to the elections which were then being held in March 1973. The elections paved the way for Peron to return.

Miners in U.K. Reject Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

The troubles with the miners in coming months. But the prospects might well have been discussed today by Mr. Wilson, who met in an unusual Sunday session with his cabinet for a review of long-range strategy.

The miner problem, however, is undoubtedly of concern because of increasing evidence of the influence of extremists, Joe Gormley, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, had urged acceptance of the bonus plan but the union's executive committee, spurred by its six Communist party members, called for rejection in the nationwide voting, in which 300,494 cast ballots.

Under the coal board's proposal, miners now earning about \$110 a week would have been able to increase their pay by up to \$39 a week, or 26 per cent, by meeting the incentive quotas.

The leftist members of the union executive argued that every miner should receive an equal payment from the overall rise in productivity achieved throughout the country. But the coal board said that men working at the coal face would not be pleased to see their hard-earned bonuses shared among everyone else.

The board argued, moreover, that such a national plan might even lead to a decline in productivity.

The fear of officials of the coal board and the government is that the miners' union will now proceed with demands for large pay increases without any assurances of higher output. The present wage agreement with the miners expires in March, but the militants are expected to demand a reopening of the contract before then.

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But Tension Remains High

Fears of New War Abate in the Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

In Syria, over whether to maintain the UN presence, Mr. Herzog said, and "it must be obvious to them that failure to renew the mandate means war."

Mr. Herzog indicated that Israel would remain on top alert until the UN issue was resolved.

Syria has the bulk of its forces stationed on the 30-mile-wide plain between the cease-fire line and Damascus. Israel says that the Syrians can strike with full force with nearly no warning of troop movements.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that there was no sign of Syrian troop movements or mobilization on the Golan Heights, despite Israel's partial mobilization.

Defense Minister Peres said that part of the tension resulted from guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat's appearance last week at the UN General Assembly in New York. Other reports say that Mr. Arafat's speech also stirred Arabs in occupied territory to violent demonstrations.

Yesterday, in Havana, Mr. Arafat said that Israel is preparing for a war in which nuclear weapons could be used, the official Cuban news agency reported.

He charged that the U.S. government was siding Israel in preparing for war and that it had "put its military reserve at the service of Israel," the agency reported.

Mr. Arafat said that the United States has already replaced all of Israel's losses in the October, 1973, war and has supplied \$1 billion in military aid since then.

In the occupied West Bank, violent demonstrations broke out today for the second straight day. Witnesses said that Arab rioters set a restaurant afire in Hebron, and that demonstrators stoned police and army units before the protest was broken up.

Demonstrations also erupted in Ramallah and Jenin in the northern West Bank, military officials said. Most of the demonstrators were students. Security forces arrested 33 Arab youths.

In riots yesterday, an Arab girl was killed by a blow on the head and 50 Arabs were arrested. Israel has increased its forces in the occupied zone to cope with further violence, officials said.

Libya to Ban Metric System

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (AP)—The program of reforms of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council has claimed a new victim—the metric system.

The Libyan news agency quoted the newspaper Al-Fateh, organ of the command, as saying that the metric system is "Western" and "a vestige of colonialism" that would be changed soon.

It said changes are being made to adopt Arab weights and measures "used by the Arab nation before the colonialist conquest of our land."

Previous reform laws included the banning of alcohol, closing of schools, chopping off the limbs of thieves, and imposition of Arabic script in passports of foreigners entering Libya.

Caramanlis Party Is Winning 56% of the Votes in Greece

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later George Mavros to provide a broad-based government of national unity to deal with the nation's problems.

Mr. Caramanlis appealed for a sweeping mandate to endorse his search for a solution to the Cyprus problem and efforts to deal with Greece's inflation-fueled woes. These problems include an estimated \$1.2-billion balance of payments deficit this year and high unemployment.

Diplomats said Mr. Caramanlis's election meant Greece would push ahead with its bid to join the European Economic Community and could reconsider its pullout from the military activities of NATO—if a satisfactory settlement were reached over Cyprus.

Mr. Caramanlis said that if elected he would hold a referendum.

Russia Prepared To Confer With China, Aide Says

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—A Kremlin leader declared Friday that the Soviet Union was ready to hold businesslike talks and normalize its relations with China, but that it would continue to fight "hostile intrigues" directed against Moscow from Peking.

Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Politburo, had known the Soviet attitude to a Peking offer of a nonaggression pact during a speech in Ashkhabad, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenia.

China earlier expressed willingness to discuss a nonaggression agreement between the two countries.

According to extracts of Mr. Kirilenko's speech issued by the news agency Tass, he gave no hint of any Soviet recognition that China had altered its previously negative stand on this issue.

In Jerusalem, police said that two bombs exploded in Jewish areas of the city today. No one was injured.

As dusk fell, the Israeli state radio reported that the West Bank quiet, but security forces were still combing Jewish areas of Jerusalem for bombs.

The radio said that two suspects had been arrested on suspicion

Cairo's Missiles, Spare Parts Seen Key Factors in a War

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—An evaluation of the possibility of renewed war in the Middle East must take into account two major military factors, according to Israeli and Western military sources.

One is Egypt's ability to get spare parts from the Soviet Union, and the other is Israel's assessment of its capability to destroy so-called Scud missile batteries in the Arab states.

Israeli sources believe Egypt will obtain the necessary spare parts for tanks, missiles and aircraft after Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union visits Cairo in January, American intelligence sources think the Israelis feel they can knock out the Arab missile.

Meanwhile, the sources reported that the Soviet Union is continuing to pour arms into Syria. Twenty Soviet merchantmen are reportedly unloading weapons in Latakia and there are reports, confirmed by U.S. defense analysts, that weapons deliveries to Iraq have increased recently.

The general intelligence analysis of the war-on-peace situation in the Middle East focuses on these factors:

• The Syrian Army and Air Force have the material required for war. The Syrian government, however, is not prepared to fight a one-front war against Israel.

• Syria has the capability of reopening a war of attrition, including bombing, shelling and offensive patrol activity in the Golan Heights, unless the mandate for UN supervision of the cease-fire is renewed. The mandate will expire at the end of this month.

• Israeli occupation forces, based on an intelligence network, will be able to stifle an expected renewal of guerrilla operations on the West Bank by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

• The Israeli defense position on the Sinai desert front is not as favorable as it was last year, when the Suez Canal was the initial line of defense. The Israelis have less room to maneuver now.

• Israel remains short of armored personnel carriers, which it requires to fight a mobile war on two fronts: the Sinai and the Golan Heights.

Winter Preparations

The weather is a key factor in intelligence estimates dealing with a renewal of the war.

There is evidence that the Syrians would prefer to fight in winter, when cloud cover would restrict the activities of the Israeli Air Force. There are

indications that the Syrians and Iraqis have offered Egypt spare parts so that Cairo would be in a position to join in a general war this winter.

However, present estimates of Egypt's logistical situation indicate that the country could not engage in operations on a scale comparable to those of last year without a major infusion of spare parts. As an intelligence source put it: "The tanks are there, but the Egyptians would be fools to begin fighting without at least 15 days' supply of spare parts."

Israel's principal military preoccupation is the force of Scud surface-to-surface missiles, according to Israeli sources. In such a new war in the Middle East would not be an "arena war," confined to the Sinai and the Golan Heights.

Israeli military sources expect that the Egyptians and Syrians, unwilling to attempt to penetrate Israeli defenses with manned aircraft, would employ surface-to-surface missiles for long-range attacks on Israeli cities.

This threat, however, has not prompted the Israelis to plan the evacuation of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and other major population centers. The U.S. assumption is that the Israelis believe they can knock out the missiles in pre-emptive air strikes before the missiles are fired. The Israelis—as they did last year—may be overestimating their capabilities.

Mobile Batteries

American and other Western sources agree that the job of finding and destroying the mobile missile batteries may be more hazardous because both the Syrians and Egyptians now have the latest Soviet fighter planes.

The Syrians have been receiving Soviet MiG-23s since early this year and the Egyptian Air Force inventory includes at least 200 MiG-21 fighters armed with Atoll air-to-air missiles. Israeli fighter-bombers, the sources believe, would fight against better aircraft than they encountered in 1967 or last year.

Israel's ground-war problem is that it has not procured enough armored personnel carriers to provide the mobility needed in a two-front war. Israel wants the newer American personnel carriers but, as an Israeli admitted ruefully, "so does the United States Army."

Cairo Plot Trial Postponed After Torture Charge

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—The trial of 32 men accused of plotting to overthrow President Anwar Sadat was postponed yesterday after defense lawyers said that some of their clients had been tortured during questioning.

The alleged plot was uncovered following the April 18 attack on Cairo's Technical Military Academy, in which 11 persons were killed and 37 injured.

The postponement of the public trial was announced at the end of a stormy session in the State Supreme Security Court in which some of the defendants wearing white robes and beards jumped to their feet to back up their lawyers' accusations of torture.

Chief prosecutor Mustafa Taher denounced the allegations as lies concocted by the defense and the accused.

The more than 20 defense counsels protested the prosecution's statement in a sharply worded, collective motion.

The court president ordered that six defendants be examined for signs of torture, and also ordered that the lawyers be allowed to see their clients privately. The trial is to resume Dec. 14.

14 on British Vessel Felled by Gas Leak

FALMOUTH, England, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Ten crewmen from the 20,000-ton British container ship Asia were rushed to a hospital today after they were overcome by deadly phosgene gas seeping out of the hold.

Four other crewmen were struck down by the gas while the ship was still at sea yesterday and had to be airlifted to a London hospital. They were reported seriously ill. The Asia's hold was sealed by gas experts when the ship docked at Falmouth this morning.

11 Slain in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 17 (AP)—Security forces have killed 11 African guerrillas in the last 16 days along the northeastern border area, it was announced Friday.

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'Protectionism,' 'Panamania' Charged

International Airlines Angry Over 'Fly America' Campaign

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A controversial Ford administration program aimed at generating economic aid for troubled Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines has angered rival carriers.

Foreign airlines are accusing the administration and the two U.S. airlines of distorting the truth, "protectionism," "Panamania," and other misdeeds that, they assert, are making an already

depressed international travel market even more so. If the United States proceeds much further, executives of some foreign airlines are warning, the result could be an international free-for-all of restrictive regulations that could tie up much of the world air commerce.

International flag airlines are usually rather clubby. While there are periodic disputes over the price of tickets, they still work together closely on everything from aircraft design to deciding how many ounces of gin to use in martinis served at 35,000 feet.

Travel Stamp

However, a deepening slump in international travel, excess capacity and the soaring cost of fuel have caused unusual competition recently as all fight for more passengers.

The controversy now centers on a "Fly America" campaign and diplomatic efforts to reduce access to the U.S. travel market by some foreign airlines.

Knut Hagrup, the president of Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) and also of the International Air Transportation Association, said last week in San Francisco: "Nations have gone to war in the past over spices and furs and sugar. While I doubt we will ever go to war over airlines, we can make life quite unpleasant for each other in other ways."

"Protectionism of this sort is a two-edged sword, and once you pick it up, you never can be sure who will be wounded by it."

According to an analyst, the situation calls to mind the theory of Thomas Malthus, the 18th-century Englishman who asserted that population increased faster than production, and the inevitable result was disaster, unless wars or famines intervened.

"The airlines' problems are a reverse of that—too much production (excess capacity) and too little population to fill the seats. They're fighting for survival," Mr. Hagrup said.

7-Point Program

In September, after President Ford decided not to support requests for federal subsidies for Pan Am and TWA, Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar announced a seven-point program designed to improve the financial health of the two airlines.

It included, among other things, an effort to encourage American citizens and travel agents to give preference to U.S. airlines, diplomatic efforts to reduce what the government considered excess foreign airline flights to this country and a program to retaliate against what Pan Am had alleged were "discriminatory" fees that American carriers must pay in some foreign countries.

Subsequently, the Commerce and Transportation Departments launched the Fly America program. And a new hard line over foreign airline capacity is being put to its first test in current negotiations with the Dutch government over the number of flights to this country by KLM, the Dutch airline.

KLM operates 26 jumbo jet round trips weekly between this country and Amsterdam, compared with 12 round trips by narrow-body jets of Pan Am. State Department negotiators are seeking to cut the KLM schedule by 50 per cent.

All of this has stirred reactions abroad. In recent weeks, airlines from Australia, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands have issued statements attacking American policy.

Mail Charges

Pan Am argues that foreign airlines are often paid five times as much as Pan Am to carry U.S. mail; that American lines frequently pay exorbitant airport landing fees abroad; that the U.S. Export-Import Bank indirectly subsidizes foreign airlines with low-interest loans to buy American-built jets; and that foreign airlines were given a disproportionate access to the American passenger market.

In a typical statement, Kijichi Ito, the Japanese Air Lines vice-president for the Americas, said such charges are "not consistent with the facts."

He noted that four American airlines are permitted to fly to Japan, while only one Japanese airline flies to this country. Similarly, John Rowe, chief executive in this country for Qantas, the Australian airline, while conceding that landing fees in Sydney were high, said that they cover many services and rentals for which Qantas is billed separately in this country.

Bonn Aide Warns On U.S. Pullback

BONN, Nov. 17 (AP).—West Germany's foreign minister today warned that any unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe would sharply shift an already unfavorable balance of power in favor of the Warsaw Pact nations.

"The continuing military buildup of the Warsaw Pact—even in this time of détente—warns us daily to oppose any weakening of our defensive capabilities and the unity of the Atlantic alliance," Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

Speaking before delegates of the eighth German-American Conference, Mr. Genscher stressed that there was a "gradual, but steady" shifting of the power scales in favor of Eastern Europe.



BUSY SEASON—Harry Gersie checks wallet in Chicago, seeking clue to its owner.

Post Office Wallet Man Keeps Busy

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP).—

Harry Gersie, 59, is "wallet man" in the dead-letter department of Chicago's main post office. Through his work, more than 15,000 lost or stolen wallets or purses were returned to owners in the past year.

The Chicago post office and others in 12 major cities provide such a service, in part because pickpockets and purse snatchers find mailboxes a convenient way to dispose of evidence.

Those who come upon lost wallets often put their find into a mailbox too. The cash has usually been removed.

The Christmas shopping period is Mr. Gersie's busiest time and he says he is prepared to handle about 100 pocketbooks and wallets a day.

Thieves often seek only cash, leaving credit cards and identification papers. These lead Mr. Gersie to the owners. He puts the wallet in an envelope, weighs it and marks it for postage due.

"The average cost to an owner is 35 cents but women's purses run pretty high—I had one recently that weighed six pounds and required \$4.39 in postage due. We get 10 or 15 purses a week," he said.

He said only about one wallet in 500 will have any cash in it.

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In Letter to President

Flanigan Withdraws Name For Spanish Ambassadorship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).

Peter Flanigan withdrew yesterday as President Ford's nominee to be ambassador to Spain, thus eliminating a threatened second confrontation over the controversial nomination of the former White House aide to Richard Nixon.

In a letter released by the White House, Mr. Flanigan said he has decided that he could best serve the President "by asking that you not resubmit my nomination." His initial nomination, made by President Ford in September, died a procedural death earlier this month following a bitter hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At least 10 of the committee's 17 members were reported as either opposed to the nomination or disinclined to vote on Mr. Flanigan's confirmation without

more extensive hearings into allegations that he was involved in the selling of ambassadorships while serving in the White House.

In his letter Mr. Flanigan, 51, accused his critics of distorting the record and again cited what he said was an unfavorable report given to the White House by Leon Jaworski, the former special Watergate prosecutor. The critics, most notably Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., had focused on charges that he had helped to secure an ambassadorship for Ruth Parks, a major contributor to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Misunderstanding Cited

In his subsequent Senate testimony, Mr. Flanigan said the allegations were simply the product of a misunderstanding he once had with Herbert Kalmbach, the former Republican re-election campaign fund raiser, who is now serving a prison term for illegal fund-raising in the Watergate scandal.

Kalmbach told the House Judiciary Committee last summer that Mr. Flanigan had telephoned him in 1971 and described Mrs. Parks "as interested in giving \$250,000 to the Nixon campaign for an ambassadorship to Costa Rica."

After the White House announced the nomination of Mr. Flanigan, who served in the Nixon administration as director of the Council of International Economic Policy, Sen. Eagleton circulated a lengthy letter attacking Mr. Flanigan's involvement in a number of controversial sections. These included his efforts to block anti-pollution legislation for the alleged benefit of manufacturers and the oil industry, and his involvement in the International Telephone & Telegraph anti-trust case.

The nomination was also criticized by the American Service Association, the main professional organization of U.S. diplomats, largely because of his alleged role in the sale of ambassadorships.

Cosmos-694 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—

Soviet scientists launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-694, yesterday, Tass said.



CHANGES PLEA—Robert Lopez, 26, has pleaded guilty to robbing John F. Kennedy Jr. of a bicycle and a tennis racket in Central Park last May. Lopez was awaiting sentencing in another bicycle theft when he changed his plea from not guilty. Sentencing was deferred.

Paris Police Stop 9,000

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Nine thousand persons were stopped for identity checks in the Paris area Friday as part of Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski's campaign to halt an increase in crime in France.

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FBI Harassment Tactics Assailed in Study

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).

A Justice Department team has completed a study of secret FBI counterintelligence programs which it said included "isolated instances of practices that can only be considered abhorrent in a free society."

A 21-page summary of a study prepared at the request of Attorney General William French Smith by a team consisting of four department officials, three from the FBI and headed by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, described the efforts to disrupt various types of groups considered subversive between 1956 and 1971.

The report, to be made public tomorrow, said records show that each of the programs was approved by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. But there was no record that any attorney general—Mr. Hoover's nominal boss—knew of the programs, or that Congress or the White House was told of them.

In fact, FBI records contained instructions that "under no circumstances should the existence of the program be made known outside the bureau," the report said. A copy of the summary was made available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

The seven programs under which the FBI sought to harass group activity rather than apprehend criminals—were aimed at Communists, white "hate groups," black extremists, the Socialist Workers party and the New Left, as well as at two foreign categories about which classified information was withheld from the report.

The counterintelligence work began during the Red scare of the 1950s and Communists were the first targets. In the 1960s, the FBI broadened its scope to include white and black hate groups and then the New Left during the second half of the decade. Except for the Communist and Socialist Workers parties, the target groups were not named.

The report said that the "overwhelming bulk of the (investigative) activities carried on were legitimate and proper." It said the FBI acted on 2,337 counterintelligence proposals during that 15-year period and that 516 of them produced "known results." The Petersen report listed 20 examples of "troubling" FBI activities.

These included:

• "Tipping off the press that a write-in candidate for Congress would be attending a group's (one of the extremist target groups) meeting at a specific time and place."

• "Leaking information to the press that a group official was actively campaigning for a person running for public office."

• "Furnishing the arrest-and-conviction record of a member of a group to a friendly newspaper which published the information."

• "Mailing an anonymous letter to a member of a group who was a mayoralty candidate in order to create distrust toward his comrades."

• "Furnishing background of a member of a group who was a candidate for public office, including arrests and questionable marital status, to news media contacts."

• "Furnishing information concerning arrest of an individual to a court that had earlier given this individual a suspended sentence and also furnishing this same information to his employer,

who later discharged the individual."

The report cites instances of FBI agents' use of citizen-band radio to provide misinformation to demonstrators using the same frequency.

'Egregious' Acts

The report also called "egregious" such FBI acts as forging business cards for informant purposes, reproducing a group leader's signature stamp, reproducing a group's recruitment card and investigating the love life of a group leader for a report to the press.

But the bulk of the counterintelligence programs—called "Contelpro"—fell into 11 other categories which the report appeared to consider proper.

The most-used practices, the report said, were these:

• Sending anonymous or fictitious materials to members or groups, designed to create dissension. About 40 per cent of "Contelpro" fell in this category.

• Leaking secret material or giving public material to "friendly" media representatives "to expose the aims and activities of groups."

• Use of informants to disrupt activities.

• Advising other law enforcement agencies of criminal violations by members of target groups.

• Informing employers, credit bureaus and other economic associates of an individual's group activities.

• Interviewing members to let them know the FBI was aware of their activities.

Mr. Nixon's doctors were checking on his convalescence at home as they did after his first discharge. They are trying to keep him from developing a post-phlebotomy syndrome—that is, permanent leg swelling, skin ulcers and infection.

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On Funding Request

Democrats' Gain in Congress Poses Problems for Inflation-Hit Pentagon

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON Nov. 17 (NYT).—The heavy Democratic gains in the Nov. 5 elections present the Pentagon with new and particularly troublesome problems in getting what it wants out of the Congress.

In the past, whenever the Pentagon came under attack on Capitol Hill, it could depend on the House to come to its defense against the snipers in the Senate, usually with comfortable 40-to-50-vote margins. But ideological switches are expected to make a 30-to-40-vote difference in the new House, with a coalition of younger liberals and moderates making it an even battle there, at it has been in the Senate.

From the Pentagon's perspective, the weakening of its con-

gressional support could not come at a worse time, for the defense program is headed for its most serious re-examination in the postwar period. The outcome depends in a large measure upon how much money the new Congress is willing to vote for defense.

Basic Questions

The re-examination, demanded for years by a congressional minority, finally has been forced on both the executive branch and Congress by inflation. With the defense budget being eroded by soaring inflation and the Pentagon pressing for additional money to offset inflation, basic questions are arising about how much defense the nation needs and how much it can afford.

The defense program has never been reviewed in that harsh,

budgetary perspective. For all the laments about a rising defense budget, the underlying feeling, in both the executive branch and Congress, had been that the nation could afford whatever the Pentagon thought was required.

By Pentagon calculations, inflation already has taken a serious toll in the defense program. Because of rising prices on everything from tanks to fuel, the military services now find themselves \$9 billion short of funds to procure weapons and materials already approved and presumably fully funded by Congress.

If the Pentagon has its way, defense spending would rise next year to about \$96 billion, compared to \$84 billion in the current fiscal year. Appropriations, not all of which are spent in one year, would jump from \$88

billion to about \$104 billion. This obviously presents a difficult policy choice for the Ford administration as it pursues its anti-inflation policy of holding down federal spending.

Second-Class Status

Without a substantial increase in the defense budget, however, the Pentagon sees the nation headed toward second-class military status compared to the Soviet Union, whose military program continues to grow in real terms at a rate of 3 to 5 percent a year.

"The question," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said recently, "is does the United States wish to maintain a military balance or does it not? If we are going to disarm as a nation and accept second-class

status as a military power, we should do so consciously rather than allowing the erosion of purchasing power for the Department of Defense to drive us into that second-class status."

To some Pentagon critics, Mr. Schlesinger is overstating the case. They contend that surely some savings can be found in wasteful or low-priority programs.

Torch of Freedom

A fundamental reassessment of the defense program would include whether so many troops should be maintained overseas, whether it is necessary to continue a buildup of strategic weapons, and ultimately whether the United States can and should continue to carry Mr. Schlesinger's "torch of freedom" for the world.



James Schlesinger

4 Years After Achieving Prominence

Welfare Rights Group in U.S. Is Broke, Battling to Survive

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The National Welfare Rights Organization, which became one of the nation's most potent voices for the poor, is now broke and searching for a way to survive.

Just four years after the organization moved to the front rank of social-welfare and civil-rights activity, claiming more than 125,000 members and an operating budget of \$800,000 a year, it has been reduced to only two full-time staff members.

It cannot even pay its phone bill—the telephone company has shut off service until \$5,000 is paid. "I don't know when we will get the money," said Faith Evans, the deputy director.

Although the organization's case may be the most serious and most complicated, it is only one of many social-action groups in financial straits. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has been complaining about financial troubles. And even the National Urban Coalition had its budget cut drastically and is looking for less costly quarters to house its staff.

Ironically, advocates for the poor are suffering in part because of the depressed prices on Wall Street, where stocks are a major source of the income of

foundations and philanthropic individuals.

There are other adverse factors, too. Church donations, a major source of income for the National Welfare Rights Organization in recent years, are longer going to national groups as they did in the 1960s, Evans said. Other sources, such as that many foundations and individual funding sources may have adopted other campaigns.

The same dollars get shut off from plans to place, said in Holman, president of the National Urban Coalition. "First it's a black's turn, then Puerto Rican, Chicano, peace groups and so on."

The welfare rights group had internal policy differences for several years and a debilitating struggle at its last convention in St. Louis. The convention dispute was thought to have been particularly bitter. Following the convention, Evans said, many of the units turned to local organizations and reduced their support of the national group.

The National Welfare Rights Organization seldom involved itself in technical theorizing about welfare, choosing instead to change the poor and helpless members from apologetic clients to aggressive fighters for better benefits.

When the Nixon administration offered its family-assistance plan with a stipend of \$2,400 for a unemployed family of four, the organization rejected it, saying the sum was inadequate. Many supporters of welfare programs became disappointed with the group when it adamantly refused to compromise by accepting welfare cash and saving the fight to increase benefits for another day. Many of those former supporters are still cold toward the organization.

NATO Games Are Criticized By Yugoslavia

BEGRAD, Nov. 17 (AP).—Yugoslavia said yesterday that the maneuvers of the United States, Great Britain and Italy in the framework of NATO in the northern Adriatic represent "a direct attack on security, dependence and interests of Yugoslavia."

The official press agency Tanjug published a commentary on the maneuvers and said Yugoslavia had lodged protests with diplomatic representatives of the four countries.

Recalling similar American Italian maneuvers in the northern Adriatic in March, while Yugoslavia maintained its stance to support Italian territorial claims in the Trieste region, the agency said it has been hoped that they were the last ones. However, it added only half a year later we are exposed to a new gross and open military-political action without precedents.

East Germans Reduce Fee for Passing Wall

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Communist East Germany reduced its wall-passage fees effective Friday. West Germany maintained that the reductions are not enough. Exactly one year to the day after East Berlin unilaterally raised the fees, an alternate scale went into effect. From now on, every resident of a non-Soviet state must exchange the equivalent of 13 West German marks (about \$5.20) into East German marks for each day's stay inside East Germany proper. A day's stay in East Berlin calls for exchange of 6.50 marks.

The rates imposed last November were 30 and 10 marks, double those agreed on originally with West Germany.

Soviet Super Scope

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Soviet scientists have completed the world's largest astronomical telescope, 1 1/2 times more powerful than the one at Mount Palomar, Calif., which held the record, the government newspaper Izvestia said.

PARIS AMUSEMENT

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.15 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
85¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 1/2 bottle
OR 132¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERVE SEAT AND ADVANCE

CALAVADOS BAL. 5
JOE TURNER - LOS LATIN
Snack Bar, Cocktail Lounge, DANCE
OPENING 9.00 p.m. DANCE
10 p.m. - 2 a.m. - 40-60-80-100-120-140-160-180-200-220-240-260-280-300-320-340-360-380-400-420-440-460-480-500-520-540-560-580-600-620-640-660-680-700-720-740-760-780-800-820-840-860-880-900-920-940-960-980-1000-1020-1040-1060-1080-1100-1120-1140-1160-1180-1200-1220-1240-1260-1280-1300-1320-1340-1360-1380-1400-1420-1440-1460-1480-1500-1520-1540-1560-1580-1600-1620-1640-1660-1680-1700-1720-1740-1760-1780-1800-1820-1840-1860-1880-1900-1920-1940-1960-1980-2000-2020-2040-2060-2080-2100-2120-2140-2160-2180-2200-2220-2240-2260-2280-2300-2320-2340-2360-2380-2400-2420-2440-2460-2480-2500-2520-2540-2560-2580-2600-2620-2640-2660-2680-2700-2720-2740-2760-2780-2800-2820-2840-2860-2880-2900-2920-2940-2960-2980-3000-3020-3040-3060-3080-3100-3120-3140-3160-3180-3200-3220-3240-3260-3280-3300-3320-3340-3360-3380-3400-3420-3440-3460-3480-3500-3520-3540-3560-3580-3600-3620-3640-3660-3680-3700-3720-3740-3760-3780-3800-3820-3840-3860-3880-3900-3920-3940-3960-3980-4000-4020-4040-4060-4080-4100-4120-4140-4160-4180-4200-4220-4240-4260-4280-4300-4320-4340-4360-4380-4400-4420-4440-4460-4480-4500-4520-4540-4560-4580-4600-4620-4640-4660-4680-4700-4720-4740-4760-4780-4800-4820-4840-4860-4880-4900-4920-4940-4960-4980-5000-5020-5040-5060-5080-5100-5120-5140-5160-5180-5200-5220-5240-5260-5280-5300-5320-5340-5360-5380-5400-5420-5440-5460-5480-5500-5520-5540-5560-5580-5600-5620-5640-5660-5680-5700-5720-5740-5760-5780-5800-5820-5840-5860-5880-5900-5920-5940-5960-5980-6000-6020-6040-6060-6080-6100-6120-6140-6160-6180-6200-6220-6240-6260-6280-6300-6320-6340-6360-6380-6400-6420-6440-6460-6480-6500-6520-6540-6560-6580-6600-6620-6640-6660-6680-6700-6720-6740-6760-6780-6800-6820-6840-6860-6880-6900-6920-6940-6960-6980-7000-7020-7040-7060-7080-7100-7120-7140-7160-7180-7200-7220-7240-7260-7280-7300-7320-7340-7360-7380-7400-7420-7440-7460-7480-7500-7520-7540-7560-7580-7600-7620-7640-7660-7680-7700-7720-7740-7760-7780-7800-7820-7840-7860-7880-7900-7920-7940-7960-7980-8000-8020-8040-8060-8080-8100-8120-8140-8160-8180-8200-8220-8240-8260-8280-8300-8320-8340-8360-8380-8400-8420-8440-8460-8480-8500-8520-8540-8560-8580-8600-8620-8640-8660-8680-8700-8720-8740-8760-8780-8800-8820-8840-8860-8880-8900-8920-8940-8960-8980-9000-9020-9040-9060-9080-9100-9120-9140-9160-9180-9200-9220-9240-9260-9280-9300-9320-9340-9360-9380-9400-9420-9440-9460-9480-9500-9520-9540-9560-9580-9600-9620-9640-9660-9680-9700-9720-9740-9760-9780-9800-9820-9840-9860-9880-9900-9920-9940-9960-9980-10000-10020-10040-10060-10080-10100-10120-10140-10160-10180-10200-10220-10240-10260-10280-10300-10320-10340-10360-10380-10400-10420-10440-10460-10480-10500-10520-10540-10560-10580-10600-10620-10640-10660-10680-10700-10720-10740-10760-10780-10800-10820-10840-10860-10880-10900-10920-10940-10960-10980-11000-11020-11040-11060-11080-11100-11120-11140-11160-11180-11200-11220-11240-11260-11280-11300-11320-11340-11360-11380-11400-11420-11440-11460-11480-11500-11520-11540-11560-11580-11600-11620-11640-11660-11680-11700-11720-11740-11760-11780-11800-11820-11840-11860-11880-11900-11920-11940-11960-11980-12000-12020-12040-12060-12080-12100-12120-12140-12160-12180-12200-12220-12240-12260-12280-12300-12320-12340-12360-12380-12400-12420-12440-12460-12480-12500-12520-12540-12560-12580-12600-12620-12640-12660-12680-12700-12720-12740-12760-12780-12800-12820-12840-12860-12880-12900-12920-12940-12960-12980-13000-13020-13040-13060-13080-13100-13120-13140-13160-13180-13200-13220-13240-13260-13280-13300-13320-13340-13360-13380-13400-13420-13440-13460-13480-13500-13520-13540-13560-13580-13600-13620-13640-13660-13680-13700-13720-13740-13760-13780-13800-13820-13840-13860-13880-13900-13920-13940-13960-13980-14000-14020-14040-14060-14080-14100-14120-14140-14160-14180-14200-14220-14240-14260-14280-14300-14320-14340-14360-14380-14400-14420-14440-14460-14480-14500-14520-14540-14560-14580-14600-14620-14640-14660-14680-14700-14720-14740-14760-14780-14800-14820-14840-14860-14880-14900-14920-14940-14960-14980-15000-15020-15040-15060-15080-15100-15120-15140-15160-15180-15200-15220-15240-15260-15280-15300-15320-15340-15360-15380-15400-15420-15440-15460-15480-15500-15520-15540-15560-15580-15600-15620-15640-15660-15680-15700-15720-15740-15760-15780-15800-15820-15840-15860-15880-15900-15920-15940-15960-15980-16000-16020-16040-16060-16080-16100-16120-16140-16160-16180-16200-16220-16240-16260-16280-16300-16320-16340-16360-16380-16400-16420-16440-16460-16480-16500-16520-16540-16560-16580-16600-16620-16640-16660-16680-16700-16720-16740-16760-16780-16800-16820-16840-16860-16880-16900-16920-16940-16960-16980-17000-17020-17040-17060-17080-17100-17120-17140-17160-17180-17200-17220-17240-17260-17280-17300-17320-17340-17360-17380-17400-17420-17440-17460-17480-17500-17520-17540-17560-17580-17600-17620-17640-17660-17680-17700-17720-17740-17760-17780-17800-17820-17840-17860-17880-17900-17920-17940-17960-17980-18000-18020-18040-18060-18080-18100-18120-18140-18160-18180-18200-18220-18240-18260-18280-18300-18320-18340-18360-18380-18400-18420-18440-18460-18480-18500-18520-18540-18560-18580-18600-18620-18640-18660-18680-18700-18720-18740-18760-18780-18800-18820-18840-18860-18880-18900-18920-18940-18960-18980-19000-19020-19040-19060-19080-19100-19120-19140-19160-19180-19200-19220-19240-19260-19280-19300-19320-19340-19360-19380-19400-19420-19440-19460-19480-19500-19520-19540-19560-19580-19600-19620-19640-19660-19680-19700-19720-19740-19760-19780-19800-19820-19840-19860-19880-19900-19920-19940-19960-19980-20000-20020-20040-20060-20080-20100-20120-20140-20160-20180-20200-20220-20240-20260-20280-20300-20320-20340-20360-20380-20400-20420-20440-20460-20480-20500-20520-20540-20560-20580-20600-20620-20640-20660-20680-20700-20720-20740-20760-20780-20800-20820-20840-20860-20880-20900-20920-20940-20960-20980-21000-21020-21040-21060-21080-21100-21120-21140-21160-21180-21200-21220-21240-21260-21280-21300-21320-21340-21360-21380-21400-21420-21440-21460-21480-21500-21520-21540-21560-21580-21600-21620-21640-21660-21680-21700-21720-21740-21760-21780-21800-21820-21840-21860-21880-21900-21920-21940-21960-21980-22000-22020-22040-22060-22080-22100-22120-22140-22160-22180-22200-22220-22240-22260-22280-22300-22320-22340-22360-22380-22400-22420-22440-22460-22480-22500-22520-22540-22560-22580-22600-22620-22640-22660-22680-22700-22720-22740-22760-22780-22800-22820-22840-22860-22880-22900-22920-22940-22960-22980-23000-23020-23040-23060-23080-23100-23120-23140-23160-23180-23200-23220-23240-23260-23280-23300-23320-23340-23360-23380-23400-23420-23440-23460-23480-23500-23520-23540-23560-23580-23600-23620-23640-23660-23680-23700-23720-23740-23760-23780-23800-23820-23840-23860-23880-23900-23920-23940-23960-23980-24000-24020-24040-24060-24080-24100-24120-24140-24160-24180-24200-24220-24240-24260-24280-24300-24320-24340-24360-24380-24400-24420-24440-24460-24480-24500-24520-24540-24560-24580-24600-24620-24640-24660-24680-24700-24720-24740-24760-24780-24800-24820-24840-24860-24880-24900-24920-24940-24960-24980-25000-25020-25040-25060-25080-25100-25120-25140-25160-25180-25200-25220-25240-25260-25280-25300-25320-25340-25360-25380-25400-25420-25440-25460-25480-25500-25520-25540-25560-25580-25600-25620-25640-25660-25680-25700-25720-25740-25760-25780-25800-25820-25840-25860-25880-25900-25920-25940-25960-25980-26000-26020-26040-26060-26080-26100-26120-26140-26160-26180-26200-26220-26240-26260-26280-26300-26320-26340-26360-26380-26400-26420-26440-26460-26480-26500-26520-26540-26560-26580-26600-26620-26640-26660-26680-26700-26720-26740-26760-26780-26800-26820-26840-26860-26880-26900-26920-26940-26960-26980-27000-27020-27040-27060-27080-27100-27120-27140-27160-27180-27200-27220-27240-27260-27280-27300-27320-27340-27360-27380-27400-27420-27440-27460-27480-27500-27520-27540-27560-27580-27600-27620-27640-27660-27680-27700-27720-27740-27760-27780-27800-27820-27840-27860-27880-27900-27920-27940-27960-27980-28000-28020-28040-28060-28080-28100-28120-28140-28160-28180-28200-28220-28240-28260-28280-28300-28320-28340-28360-28380-28400-28420-28440-28460-28480-28500-28520-28540-28560-28580-28600-28620-28640-28660-28680-28700-28720-28740-28760-28780-28800-28820-28840-28860-28880-28900-28920-28940-28960-28980-29000-29020-29040-29060-29080-29100-29120-29140-29160-29180-29200-29220-29240-29260-29280-29300-29320-29340-29360-29380-29400-29420-29440-29460-29480-29500-29520-29540-29560-29580-29600-29620-29640-29660-29680-29700-29720-29740-29760-29780-29800-29820-29840-29860-29880-29900-29920-29940-29960-29980-30000-30020-30040-30060-30080-30100-30120-30140-30160-30180-30200-30220-30240-30260-30280-30300-30320-30340-30360-30380-30400-30420-30440-30460-30480-30500-30520-30540-30560-30580-30600-30620-30640-30660-30680-30700-30720-30740-30760-30780-30800-30820-30840-30860-30880-30900-30920-30940-30960-30980-31000-31020-31040-31060-31080-31100-31120-31140-31160-3

Obituaries

Erskine Childers, President Of Ireland, a Protestant

DUBLIN, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Irish Republic President Erskine Childers, 68, died in a hospital early today after suffering a heart attack. A hospital spokesman said Mr. Childers was the first popularly elected Protestant President of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Childers collapsed while dressing for dinner last night and was rushed to a Dublin hospital. Early today, a hospital spokesman said Mr. Childers had died of a heart attack.

Mr. Childers, a London-born Protestant, was elected President in June, 1973, for a seven-year term. He had a 56,000 vote majority over his Roman Catholic opponent, Tom O'Higgins.

Mr. Childers's last official business was to welcome French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who was on a two-day visit to Dublin that ended Friday.

Mr. Childers was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

He once said the fact that he was a Protestant had been an asset rather than a liability among the Irish Republic's majority of Roman Catholics.

"I have always found a great tolerance and affection among Irish Catholics," he said.

Mr. Childers had 35 years' experience as a government minister before he became President.

Once referred to as the "only gentleman in Irish politics," Mr. Childers said, "I would rather you said I was a politician who believed the other fellow has a point of view, too."

Civil War
His father, Robert Erskine Childers, a close friend of former President Eamon de Valera, was executed by Irish government troops during the civil war of the early 1920s.

"I spoke to my father the night before he died," Mr. Childers once said. "He asked me to promise him I would never be bitter. That promise I have tried to keep."

Under the republic's constitution, an election must be held within 90 days to pick a successor to Mr. Childers.

In the interim, his duties will be assumed by a three-man committee headed by Mr. O'Higgins, who was Mr. Childers's election opponent. Mr. O'Higgins is the chief justice.

The other men on the committee are the chairman of the Dail, Sean Tracey, and the chairman of the Senate, James Dooe.

Turkish Army Freeing Aged Cypriot Villagers

NICOSIA, Nov. 17 (AP)—The first group of a total 1,400 Greek Cypriots, mainly elderly men and women, detained by the Turkish Army in two villages near here for the last three months, were released Friday and brought to the Greek sector of Nicosia.

The rest of the civilian detainees were to be released in the next few days in daily groups of about 100. They were rounded up from villages in the Famagusta district by the Turkish Army last August.

Remy Hefter
LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Remy Hefter, 57, the editor of a London monthly, "The Diplomatist," died in a London hospital Friday, his family announced today.

F. Trubee Davison
LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—A funeral service will be held tomorrow for F. Trubee Davison, 78, an aviation pioneer and a former president of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mr. Davison died Thursday at his home here.



Erskine Childers

Interim Cabinet Gets Approval of Turks' President

ANKARA, Nov. 17 (UPI)—President Fahri Koruturk today approved an interim cabinet formed by Premier-Designate Sadi Irmak to govern Turkey until political parties can agree on holding elections.

"We have obtained the ratification of the President," Mr. Irmak said after presenting to the President his list of 26 cabinet members, most of them without political affiliation or a seat in parliament.

"I could not form the government from within the parliament as I had wished, due to the differences of opinion between our political parties and especially because they had differing views on holding early elections in Turkey," Mr. Irmak said.

Political sources said that Mr. Irmak would submit his program to parliament for a vote of confidence early next week, seeking an end to the government crisis now in its 61st day.

Indians, Eskimos Given Millions by Quebec

MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (AP)—About 10,000 Indians and Eskimos living in Quebec have won \$150 million in compensation for loss of land and disruption to their way of life caused by the James Bay hydroelectric power project.

An agreement in principle was signed Friday by representatives of the Cree and Inuit peoples and by the Canadian and Quebec governments. The \$150 million, which is tax free, is to be distributed to local councils of Indians and Eskimos on a proportional basis.

Costa Gomes Denies a Drift Toward Communist Control

By Peter Uebersax

LISBON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—President Francisco da Costa Gomes has denied reports that Portugal is sliding toward a Communist take-over and said his government intends to keep the country in the NATO alliance.

In an interview, the 60-year-old President confirmed Washington reports that NATO has begun withholding secret information from Portugal because of the presence of a Communist minister in the government. He said this might cause more problems for NATO than for his own country.

He appealed for economic assistance "from the democratic peoples of the world" and for aid and understanding from Washington.

Gen. Costa Gomes became President Sept. 30 following the resignation of Gen. Antonio de Spínola. His predecessor was forced out in a power struggle with the left-leaning young army officers who engineered last spring's coup against the rightist regime founded half a century ago by the late dictator Antonio Salazar.

'Determined to Remain'
Gen. Costa Gomes, who has been described by diplomats as a politically astute moderator between the nation's various political forces, said Portugal's new rulers have stressed several times "that we are determined to remain a member of NATO."

"I do not think the fact that NATO has been hiding secret information from us should cause apprehension in the Portuguese government," he said. "It should cause apprehension in NATO itself, as it would be contrary to its own spirit that decisions be taken unanimously."

According to Washington reports, nuclear and other sensitive NATO information has been withheld from Portugal since the Communist party became a coalition partner in the provisional government.

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Gen. Costa Gomes, who is believed to enjoy wide support among the armed forces, denied such speculation.

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Gen. Costa Gomes acknowledged that Portugal's economic situation was more serious than that of other West European countries. He said the government felt that Portugal, as a country in a "pre-democratic" state trying to stabilize its political scene, has "the right to political and financial support from the democratic peoples of the world, and above all from the United States, with its immense capacity of support."

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The Long Way 'Round

As President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger journey toward the Far East, it is the Middle East that, as so often in the past, presents the most explosive potential. Whatever one may think about personal diplomacy in general, is it wise, at this moment, for Mr. Ford, who leaves no vice-president in Washington, to fly to Tokyo, where the left's most spectacular achievement has been to deny by riotous demonstrations, Japanese soil to American presidents? Or to Seoul, where the Park regime is under well-deserved popular pressure?

Dr. Kissinger has explained that the Tokyo visit was a commitment going back to President Nixon, and to Mr. Ford's first hours in the White House. And, of course, American relations with Japan have been uncertain enough, and important enough, to justify such a commitment. And, rather less plausibly, Secretary of State Kissinger argued that not to go to Seoul while visiting Tokyo would cast doubt on American intentions toward South Korea. It can still be questioned whether President Park or his countrymen will derive most from the presence of the American chief executive in South Korea.

But beyond Seoul lies Vladivostok; beyond President Park is Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. And there it is at least possible that Far East and the Middle East may be joined, at least in spirit, and the issues of Damascus and Tel Aviv become the substance of significant discussion in Vladivostok.

For the men who hold the keys to the armories that supply the opposing sides in

the Middle East will be meeting by the Sea of Japan, and what they agree or disagree about will be vital to what occurs by the Dead Sea, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The United States supports Israel; the Soviet Union the Arab states—and the Palestinians. But, on the record, neither endorses the extreme positions of those to whom they furnish arms and diplomatic assistance.

The Soviet Union has always expressed the view that Israel's right to statehood is a fact; the United States has urged more restricted borders for that state than many Israelis would concede. The danger lies less in the differences between Moscow and Washington than in the possibility that decisions in Tel Aviv or Damascus—or other Arab capitals—might launch American or Soviet missiles at one another without prior consent by their original owners.

At least, that is how the public record stands. What purposes and prejudices both may really have may be expressed in confidence in Vladivostok; there, it is devoutly to be wished, the two powers will again explore their degree of agreement or disagreement and seek measures to patch up a peace in the Middle East. The threat of irresponsible acts on the contested ground itself, and the possibility the Soviet Union and the United States may be led beyond their own wishes remains. But the long way 'round to the Middle Eastern crisis point is not a matter of the miles that separate Far East from Middle East, but the stubborn facts of bitter history and complex demography.

Food vs. Population

With the agreement to establish a World Food Council to deal with short- and long-term problems of shortages and hunger, the World Food Conference had ended on a more positive note than seemed possible only a few days ago. The Rome gathering left many disappointments, however, notably the failure of the United States to make a firm commitment for increased emergency food aid and, most ominous for the future, Pope Paul's retrogressive attempt to unlink the problems of food and population.

In addressing the conference, the Pope called for urgent efforts to deal with starvation, but derided pleas for population control. He said: "It is inadmissible that those who have control of the wealth and resources of mankind should try to resolve the problems of hunger by forbidding the poor to be born."

The first defect in that analysis is that it has no relation to what has been going on at Rome. There was clearly concern at the conference about population—not as much as there should have been—but the strongest message directed at the poorer countries there was that they must increase food production and that the developed countries are searching for more effective ways to help them do it.

The second and more basic defect in the Pope's comment is that he overlooks the incontrovertible fact that there is no way to solve the food problem without somehow also flattening out the world's population curve.

A few projections will illustrate the point. United Nations experts foresee world population, which is now four billion, reaching anywhere from 10 to 16 billion by the year 2100. It is impossible for even the most powerful imagination in a world of four billion, which has 400 million malnourished

people, to grasp fully the horror potential of a world of 16 billion. Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has suggested the magnitude of the horror. Commenting on Prof. M. D. Messerov's computerized projections that there is no hope of stabilizing South Asia's population by the turn of the century, Dr. Handler said: "If you follow (those) scenarios out to the year 2025 you get some form of madness: One million child deaths a month."

It is impossible to separate food and population not simply because increased population increases the demand for food, but also because population growth puts such stress on food-producing systems that they begin to deteriorate. Population growth in the Indian subcontinent is leading to deforestation in the foothills of the Himalayas. That will ultimately lead to increased flooding, which in turn will undermine the capacity of the whole area to produce food. A different kind of ecological stress has already occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and has led to the loss of a substantial portion of the continent's food-producing capacity.

If the planet is not to become uninhabitable in the foreseeable future, it is imperative that humankind begin to take responsibility for itself and for the earth it inhabits. The problems and the issues are inseparable and so are the responsibilities of the rich and the poor of the world. No sensible observer has suggested that population is a problem for the poor alone. They and the rich share a responsibility for driving down the murderous population curve, just as they share alike the responsibility to drive up food production all over the globe.

The problems are too immense for half-way solutions or for halfhearted moralisms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford's Visit to Japan

Ford's visit comes at a time when the old world order is crumbling and a new one is yet to be established.

In this uncertain situation, we hope the visit will provide an opportunity to confirm the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and to lay a basis for their continuation for a long time to come.

Most people feel that because of Japan's current internal political crisis (over how Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka accumulated his personal wealth and other issues), the atmosphere for the coming talks in Tokyo is not the most suitable, but we feel that this crisis should not be allowed to deeply affect the talks, which are solely concerned with the long-term policies of Japan and the United States.

An important theme (of the talks) will be Japan-U.S. cooperation in the world and the limits of this cooperation, taking into account the fact that Japan can no longer simply expand economically under the mighty wings of the United States as well

as the different viewpoints of Japan and the United States as regards energy and food problems.

—From the Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

With the momentous event about to happen, the nation, it seems, has not been fully geared and primed for the occasion. Why? One reason is the domestic political situation which has Prime Minister Tanaka struggling for survival in the seat of power amidst mounting scandals.

Moreover, the two largest opposition parties, the Socialists and the Communists, have officially decided to oppose the President's visit.

We remember the sad history of the planned visit by the late President Eisenhower being aborted by our domestic unrest over the renewal of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The one planned by former President Nixon, which was even mentioned officially in a Japan-U.S. joint communiqué, had also to be abandoned because of the Water-gate furor.

—From the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1899

PARIS—A meeting of the Paris Christian Endeavor Societies will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4:15 in the American Church, 21 Rue de Berri. All persons interested in the movement are invited to attend. The American Church has opened its facilities to the movement in a Christian spirit. The next international congress of Christian Endeavor will take place in London next year.

Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1924

PARIS—Economic reasons have determined the governments of various nations to accord political recognition to the Soviet government of Russia. The American government holds back for moral and social reasons. But if other nations reap much profit from Russian trade and industrial concessions, maybe it would be better for America to also be able to profit by this move in recognizing the Soviet government.



No War, So Far, This Week

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On his recent short visit to the United States, Secretary of State Kissinger warned against thinking war was imminent in the Middle East and then packed his bags again for Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

It is reassuring to be told that there will be no war this week, but most observers here think the problem is not to minimize the dangers of war there but to prepare quickly for a situation that is very likely to get out of control in the next six or nine months.

This means (1) far more stringent and immediate measures to conserve gas and oil for the new oil embargo that will certainly accompany another Arab-Israeli war; (2) speeding up the negotiations with Portugal and Spain to assure the landing and fueling rights essential there to an effective U.S. supply route to the Middle East; and (3) using the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostok to find out whether the Soviet Union really means to keep its promises to maintain the peace in the Middle East.

At no time in the last year has there been so much anxious talk about a fifth Arab-Israeli war as there is now. Nor, it must be added, so little confidence that Secretary Kissinger's step-by-step bilateral negotiations can stop the slide.

Gun or Club

The Arab nations' support for the Palestine Liberation Organization's terms of peace-Israel must withdraw to its '49 borders and join a new secular state that would in effect destroy the independent existence of Israel as a Jewish nation—has created a ghastly new and alarming situation.

Arafat at the United Nations did not offer Israel a gun or an olive branch, but a gun or a club. This was not an offer to negotiate the security of Israel but a choice between war and surrender, and, of course, the Israelis will not even negotiate on this basis.

George Ball, former under secretary of state, has circulated a private memorandum on this situation which criticizes Kissinger for being far too optimistic about the Middle East. He describes the crisis in hard terms, partly to counteract what he believes to be a misleading and dangerous trend of U.S. diplomacy.

"The most likely prospect now," he says, "is a continuing stalemate while both sides feverishly seek to build up their military might. So far the United States has poured a large quantity of sophisticated arms to Israel and it is probably stronger than before the October war, while the Soviet Union has not only replaced Syrian losses but has provided it with MIG-23s, long-range surface-to-surface (SCUD) missiles and the most modern tanks."

"From the Arab point of view, it would, of course, be better to delay a shooting war until at least the fall of 1975, when more arms will be on hand and more troops trained, but I think it unlikely that the Israelis will permit such a delay."

"They lost the advantage of surprise last October when, because of the prevailing mood of the country, they failed to interpret their intelligence reports properly, and they are determined not to let that happen again."

"Thus it seems to be quite possible that the Israelis will

launch a pre-emptive attack on Syria, and possibly Egypt, early next spring. If that occurs, the war will be quite different from the campaign of October, 1973. Both sides now have surface-to-surface missiles capable of reaching Jerusalem from Cairo and vice versa, and some of the SCUD missiles in the Arab side are mobile, which makes it difficult to knock them out. As a consequence, one can expect attacks on Middle Eastern cities and such targets as the oil depot at Haifa which have not been a feature of warfare up till now."

'Horrendous' Peril

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "détente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, he adds, has so far been little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have continued to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another Balkans involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far less reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day, "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute, and if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

I once asked Dulles before the 1952 elections if he expected to be the State Department in his briefcase. The story went that Eisenhower called him in and said: "Foster, don't just do something, stand there."

Well, now as Secretary Kissinger leads President Ford off on his first summitry, to Japan, Korea and Russia, and incidentally resumes his own record-shattering travels, perhaps it is a suitable moment to discuss what Kissinger himself called "ambulatory diplomacy" in his book, "The Necessity of Choice," published in 1971.

Is it necessary to launch Ford as a Kissinger-guided missile in order to display him to Tanaka, Brezhnev and, next month, Giscard d'Estaing? Is this useful for

Paris.—The thought that perpetual motion might prove a valid substitute for diplomacy was introduced to the world by John Foster Dulles. Two of Dulles's uncles had served as secretary of state but he was also fascinated by the possibilities of becoming a presidential agent such as Wilson's Col. Edward House or Roosevelt's Harry Hopkins.

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had shown a consensus. On three points he said, some of the opinions expressed should be corrected. On some minor unspecified points more accuracy was required, and more study. He set forth the relevant Catholic principles, "bunbury," if you will. That's what the Pope is for. There are immense advantages, and inevitable drawbacks, in the use of Latin as lingua franca in such an international meeting. Note that, as your correspondent recognized, a simultaneous translation service operated during general assemblies and the Latin rule was waived when any speaker so requested. In the workshop discussion groups five vernaculars were used.

The Rev. PATRICK O'CONNOR, Rome.

In the Dark

The other evening about 7 p.m., I walked up the Avenue de Suffren and beheld—the whole vast UNESCO structure shrouded in darkness, hundreds of lights burning, every window a fire, like a great ocean liner putting to sea, like a great city glowing on a night of national celebration. What could it mean?

"Don't be cynical," a friend said. "It's the UNESCO general conference, sitting in august session. I am confident they

Roman Orgy

The Food Conference

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—At the UN World Food Conference in Rome, an Indian potentate went on and on about how it is America's responsibility to feed his country in compensation for the years of exploitation under colonialism. It is a pity that so much of the Food Conference this time has been devoted to the consumption of demagoguery. It argues poorly the success of the conference. It is not even recorded that, for the sake of historical punctilio, the American representative rose to record that a) the United States of America never occupied India; b) the United States of America has been feeding India for years, for paper rupees; and that c) if the United States of America had in fact colonized India and stayed around for a while, maybe the Indians wouldn't be making such a botch of their agricultural economy.

They go on and on about America, and how evil and glutinous we are. The favorite statistic is that America, with six per cent of the world's population, consumes 30 per cent of the world's resources. The cranks do not go on to point out that America, with six per cent of the world's population, produces 48 per cent of the world's output, and that we are the leading exporters of grain. With one-tenth of one per cent of the world's population employed on our farms, we feed more than 25 per cent of the world's population. "That," as Alan Reynolds, the economist and writer, has pointed out, "is one reason why other nations are delighted to exchange their raw materials for our products, and why we 'consume' so many raw materials in the process."

The Soviet Union

Consider, for instance, the Soviet Union. There, 60 per cent of the working class work on the farms. In China, the figure is 80 per cent, and indeed very recently even more Chinese were being conscripted in the city to go out and supplement the agricultural force. The answer, in the Communist countries, to the question, "How're ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm?" After they've seen Pader? Is At bayonet point. All power, Chairman Mao explains, comes out of the barrel of a gun. The trouble is you can get the labor to work on the farm by the use of bayonets, but there isn't anywhere that bayonets seem to be serving very well as fertilizer.

The Soviet Union

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Consider the Sahel lands, south of the Sahara. There are no property rights in the area, so that the nomads have every incentive to overgraze, and deforest, before someone else does. "As a result," Mr. Reynolds comments, "the desert grows a little larger every year, contributing to the current catastrophic drought."

Food specialists sometimes speak about the American Middle West as though it were in a class with the Bordeaux country, uniquely endowed by nature. Just as you can't get such good wines from anywhere else in the world. This, of course, is still and nonsense. We are and should be grateful for the beneficial climatic and organic arrangements in the American Middle West, and it is true that all of Russia is north of Minnesota. On the other hand, so is all of Canada north of Minnesota, and Canada is groaning with agricultural excess (we call it "surplus") nowadays, seeking to put the emphasis on the need to save for a rainy day.

The Fact

The fact of the matter is that, increasingly, the world relies on capitalist agriculture to subsidize its national hunger. In the thirties, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Africa and Asia were all net exporters of grain—exporting twice as much as North America and Australia. Since then, all have become steadily more dependent on agriculture even though, until 1968 when we and the Canadians began taking huge tracts of land out of production, food production was increasing at half again the rate of the population.

We are very frightened these days of suggesting to anybody anywhere that there is something to be taken from America other than our money and our food. What we have that is most valuable is our experience—with free agriculture. It will be refreshing if, at Rome, someone would stand up and suggest that in fact much of the world's problems stem from doctrinaire preferences for socialism over abundance. What is galling is that the politicians always get fed. It is the people who are hungry and starving, as their teachers can elaborate their ideological lunacies on cosmic canvasses.

Magic Solvent or Illusion?

By C.L. Sulzberger

The American image abroad or Ford's image at home? Has anything devised to become a solvent to international relations? Kissinger himself, when discussing the moveable feast of summits that preceded his own attendance at such affairs, observed: "When heads of state become the principal negotiators, they may soon find themselves so preoccupied with the process of bargaining that they have little time or energy available for formulating policy." He added:

"High-level meetings can ratify agreements and give general guidelines for further detailed negotiations... but to see in them a magic solvent for all difficulties is to build policy on illusion... The constant international travel of heads of government without a clear program or purpose may be less an expression of statesmanship than a symptom of panic... If we lack a sense of direction, diplomacy at any level will be doomed."

I am not sure Kissinger would use precisely the same words to day, after becoming the most famous globe-glider since Magellan. To be sure he is not the chief of government but his presence at a meeting betokens more in terms of U.S. policy intentions than that of any other American including his boss.

When Kissinger first got into circumnavigation he was only a

presidential agent. Nixon was really running foreign policy and there was even a secretary of state named Bill Rogers.

"Dear Henry," as the French call him, became an active voyager during the secret Vietnam and China negotiations. He subsequently became secretary of state. Then, as the President's star faded, Kissinger's rose like a blazing comet. He made policy, supervised its application, and checked personally on its overseas effect.

Brilliant as he is, this is too big a role. Although his continual forays have so far helped ally the most dangerous crises, emphasis on movement has started to damage the regular U.S. diplomatic machinery. Ambassadors have been reduced to an inferior level and many, perhaps for this reason, are inferior men. Likewise, lesser roving envoys—like Joe Sisco and like Arthur Herzman—are relieved with equal enthusiasm when they show up. Countries feel that if they can't get the ubiquitous Kissinger to handle their problems personally, they are being affronted.

Finally, apart from the bad effect this is having on the permanent establishment of the U.S. State Department at home as well as on some of its demoralized representatives abroad (who sometimes even don't know what is being negotiated concerning Laos where they are stationed), one wonders if the furious attention paid to crisis areas and adversary states is not counter-productive with respect to our allies.

Last year, after all, was announced by Kissinger himself as "the year of Europe." Yet before New Year's Day this year, Europe seemed to be suffering from global loathing and suspicion; and still is.

With due respect to the remarkable man who now holds our most important cabinet office and is virtually executive vice-president for foreign affairs, it is clear he would do well to follow his own advice, spending more time at home and demonstrating that our "sense of direction" is not always in motion.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSE.

Algerian Controversial

West Growing Uneasy at UN Over Rulings by Bouteflika

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (UPI).—Recent rulings by the president of the current General Assembly, Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, have caused uneasiness among Western nations at UN headquarters and disaffection with the world organization.

The grave reservations of delegates from Western powers and some other countries about Mr. Bouteflika are a result of his popularity among his own Arab bloc and among representatives of emerging countries generally.

Delegates from the United States and other countries have formally, if faintly, challenged Mr. Bouteflika's decisions from the chair last week that suspended South Africa from the assembly and in effect curbed Israel's right to speak by limiting the debate on the "question of Palestine" to one speech from each country.

Representatives of Scandinavian countries are known to have told the assembly president that they

are perplexed by the way he interprets standing rules.

Private Discontent

Other Western delegates and senior officials of the UN secretariat are showing discontent privately. Even one long-time member of Mr. Bouteflika's own Arab group seems perplexed.

Diplomats who have been attached to the UN for many years say that none of the organization's 29 assembly presidents was as controversial as Mr. Bouteflika. He seems to have become the highly visible and audible symbol of the transformation that the UN has undergone since the 1960s, when many newly independent countries became members.

Partisanship, backed by a large majority of Third World members, has in the view of Western delegates replaced the even-handedness that had been displayed for so long from the assembly president's chair.

These critics of Mr. Bouteflika contend that the two Communists who have been assembly presidents—Corneliu Mănescu of Romania in 1967 and Stanislaw Trepizinski of Poland in 1972—strive to appear impartial. The same is said of the only Arab predecessor of Mr. Bouteflika, Charles Habib Malik of Lebanon, who was assembly president in 1958.

Diplomats and officials who have contacts with Mr. Bouteflika praise him as having a quick mind, a grasp of complex issues and an urban manner. An Algerian nationalist, he had a French education, is well-read and speaks elegant French.

Feline Charm

Some delegates—and delegates' wives—like the "feline charm" of the 37-year-old former guerrilla organizer, the youngest assembly president in UN history.

In the last few days, Mr. Bouteflika seems to have forgone his charm for sharpness, bypassing the advice of international civil servants who are his aides.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Bouteflika ruled that the South African delegation could no longer attend assembly meetings. The decision, suspending South Africa's rights and privileges as a member state for the remainder of the current assembly session, virtually undid the effects of votes in the Security Council by the United States, Britain and France less than two weeks earlier that were aimed at keeping South Africa in the organization.

The three Western powers had blocked in the council a drive led by African states to expel South Africa from the UN, but the Westerners had strongly reiterated their condemnation of the racial policies of South Africa's white-minority government.

Dangerous Precedent

The American, British and French delegates explained that their votes were intended to assure the continued exposure of South Africa to UN pressure and avoid what might become a dangerous precedent—ostracism of an unpopular member state.

On Tuesday the United States reaffirmed its earlier stand when it opposed, in vain, Mr. Bouteflika's ruling against South Africa.

On Wednesday the assembly president asked some delegates by ordering the protocol honors normally accorded a chief of state—such as a special armchair—for Yasser Arafat, the visiting head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

And Thursday, Mr. Bouteflika, in a decision such as had never been made here before, in effect curtailed the right of a member state—Israel—to speak. Many delegates said that such a decision should, if made at all, be reached by mutual consent rather than by an order from the chair.

COMMUNIQUE

Le Comité exécutif de la Fédération française des travailleurs du Livre C.G.T., réuni le 15 novembre 1974, se félicite du grand succès de la journée d'arrêt de travail du 13 novembre 1974 qui prouve tout l'intérêt que portent les travailleurs du Livre aux revendications essentielles et au grave problème de l'emploi dans la profession.

Cette situation, comme celle qui découle des attaques contre le pouvoir d'achat, se retrouve dans toutes les autres professions.

C'est pour manifester la réprobation des travailleurs au plan d'exécution gouvernemental que la C.G.T. (avec la C.F.D.T.) appelle l'ensemble des salariés de toutes professions à faire grève le 19 novembre 1974.

Pour les mêmes raisons qui ont motivé notre mouvement du 13 novembre, auxquelles il convient d'ajouter nos revendications concernant les salaires, la F.F.T.L.-C.G.T. appelle tous les travailleurs du Livre à participer totalement et efficacement à la journée du 19 novembre 1974.

La participation des travailleurs du Livre à cette journée interprofessionnelle d'action — qui doit être un grand succès compte tenu de l'importance qu'elle recouvre — se traduira par une participation massive et effective aux manifestations locales et régionales.

Cette participation devra s'accompagner d'un arrêt de travail de trois heures dans les imprimeries de la presse et de reliure-brochure.

Les travailleurs de la presse feront en sorte que le communiqué de la F.F.T.L.-C.G.T. paraisse dans leur quotidien, faute de quoi le journal ne paraîtra pas.

Le Comité exécutif attire l'attention des travailleurs du Livre sur les interventions policières à l'encontre des travailleurs en grève: il appelle les travailleurs à se mobiliser pour une riposte massive et immédiate au cas où les forces de police interviendraient dans une entreprise du Livre occupée.

Paris, le 15 novembre 1974.

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THE EASY WAY—Mrs. Elaine Kramer and Mrs. R. B. Helms of Kansas City have discovered a way to exercise their dogs when the owners would rather just stay put.

Russia Denies Violating Weapons Accord With U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union denied yesterday that it is expanding its nuclear arsenal in defiance of a weapons limitation agreement with the United States.

"We strictly observe the docu-

ments signed" with the United States in May, 1972, Gen. Vladimir Tolubko, the deputy defense minister said.

"Not a single silo for a ground-based launching pad has been set up since May, 1972. No tests of new intercontinental mobile systems are being made," Gen. To-

lubko said in an interview with Nedelya, a weekly.

Gen. Tolubko, who is the commander of the Soviet missile forces, said Western reports that the Russians are constructing silos and disguising them as "fabrications needed by the enemies of international détente."

In Lima Reports on Peace Corps Ouster

Peruvian Move Tied to Resentment of CIA

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Government-controlled newspapers here have linked the expulsion of the Peace Corps from Peru to sentiment against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Peruvian military government asked the U.S. ambassador, Robert Dean, to send home the 137 Peace Corps members here, U.S. State Department sources in Washington disclosed Thursday.

In its note to the ambassador, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry indicated that the Peace Corps volunteers were no longer necessary because they could be replaced by Peruvian personnel. The Peace Corps, which has been in this country since 1962 and operates here on an annual budget of \$800,000, was reportedly given 90 days to end its operations.

Peruvian newspapers, which were expropriated by the government last July, charged on Friday that the Peace Corps was engaged in political intelligence activities aimed at undermining the revolution proclaimed by the Peruvian military regime when it took power six years ago.

Go Home

Under the headline "Peace Corps Go Home," the newspaper Correo asserted that "thousands of young Americans have invaded poor and rural communities in recent years" to "collect valuable

information on the cultural and political attitudes of the masses." The newspaper said the Peace Corps' role was also to present "a good image" of the United States that would counter charges of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruvian government's battle against political and economic influences from abroad had to be accompanied by measures to neutralize "the various subtle forms of ideological penetration."

Correo suggested that the expulsion of the Peace Corps should be followed by an investigation of missionary groups, foundations and "other organizations

whose work in Peru is highly suspicious."

Peace Corps officials have denied any links with U.S. intelligence agencies or political activities. Both the Peace Corps and the American Embassy here have declined to comment on the expulsion order until the Peruvian government makes a public announcement.

According to a Peace Corps spokesman, the group is engaged here mainly in work in rural areas, including reforestation, irrigation, teaching of farm techniques and education.

La Cronica, the newspaper most closely linked to the government, published an article on Friday on the Peace Corps under the headline "The Revolution Will Not Be Destabilized."

It was a reference to disclosures in September that the CIA had been authorized to spend \$8 million to promote the "destabilization" of the Marxist government in Chile before last year's military coup there.

In Peru, the revelations of CIA activities in Chile have led to a widespread criticism of the agency in newspapers and in the government.

President Juan Velasco Alvarado last month denounced alleged foreign intelligence activities here in a speech commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the military government.

'FLYING TWA HAS BECOME A HABIT WITH ME'

Don Sutherland is Chairman and Managing Director of Miles Laboratories (UK) Ltd., makers of many famous products including Alka-Seltzer.

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Index 1980=100

Year	Deposits	Capital & Reserves	Profit
1980	100	100	100
1979	105.4	114.7	124.2
1978	109.4	126.7	129.9
1977	116.4	159.9	157.9

Balance Sheet

(June 30 th, 1974)

ASSETS

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	769,897,000
INVESTMENTS (BONDS & SECURITIES)	530,084,000
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	2,351,672,000
CUSTOMERS LIABILITY FOR ACCEPTANCES	324,899,000
BANK PROMISSES AND EQUIPMENT	48,899,000
WARRANTY ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS	230,421,000
TOTAL ASSETS	4,244,984,000

Dollars

LIABILITIES

TOTAL DEPOSITS	2,985,798,000
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	324,899,000
DUE TO BANKS	488,899,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	288,899,000
CAPITAL RESERVES	97,799,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,244,984,000

Elaboration: Crédit U.S. & L&L - Paris, depuis le 31 Mars 1974

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SPANISH ECONOMY - PART 2

Capital Goods Production — A Yardstick to Evaluate a Country's Development

It is probably in the development and manufacture of capital goods, rather than in any other specific field in industry, that the highest degree of precision coupled with advanced technological skill is required. And it is precisely in this field that Spanish industry has notched up one of its greatest success stories. This is why some of the most important industrial nations, as well as those which are still developing, are shopping for capital goods in Spain in ever-increasing numbers today.

Spain has a tradition for the manufacture of machinery and industrial equipment for some specialized sectors of industry, particularly mining and textiles, which goes back many years. However, it is in recent years that really spectacular growth has taken place within the industry. A growth which started in the sixties and was accelerated through the seventies. A total production value of 25,000 million pesetas in 1971, of which only 400 million were exports, rose to 180,000 million pesetas, with 40,000 million being exported—early 30 times the figure of 1961.

How has such miraculous growth been possible? It would be easy to assume that this might have been achieved by specialization in a particular field, but this is not the case. Spain's technological advances have been equally striking in all the major fields of production of capital goods. Even if we ignore the shipbuilding industry where Spain ranks as number three on a worldwide basis, with the possibility of being number two within the next few years, the country's achievements are as truly impressive as they are widespread.

Let's look at a few sectors of industry and what Spain has been achieving in these sectors.

Iron and Steel Production

Quite apart from individual pieces of plant and machinery which are in continual demand, complete plants and production lines, steelworks, continuous smelting facilities, batteries of coking ovens, tube production plants and lamination plants have been supplied and built by Spain in Argentina, Mexico, West Germany and Brazil, amongst other countries.

Even though South America may be considered as one of Spain's traditional markets, it is today a highly competitive market, and most of the contracts for the supply and installation of capital goods can only be won by direct tender.

Spanish engineering industry has constructed hydroelectric centers in Argentina, Panama, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, as well as a power station in Colombia, power plants for rural electrification in Bolivia and substa-

Chile, Morocco and Colombia.

In the field of public works machinery, Spain has achieved the position of being a permanent supplier to certain countries like Algeria, Chile and Cuba of equipment for grain handling, road building, cement factories and conveyor belt systems. And, without going into detail, it is certainly worth mentioning that some of Spain's most important customers in this field are European countries.

Port and Harbour Equipment

This is a particularly interesting industrial sector, since a number of Spanish companies have successfully equipped ports in South American, African, Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. Equipment installed has included mobile cranes, lifts and hoists, floating cranes and warehouse installations in such widely differing countries as Egypt, Nationalist China, Argentina, South Korea, Iraq, Colombia, Algeria, Chile and Morocco.

Agricultural Industrialization

It would be impossible in the space available to us to give even a representative list of Spanish capital goods in this field and the countries to which they have been supplied. Highlights are the supply of sugar refineries for both cane and beet sugar to Iraq and Uruguay, refrigerated installations in Panama, warehouses and processing plants for cereals in Cuba, Poland, Venezuela, Algeria and Zaire.

Electronics

In this rapidly evolving and aggressive market, Spain has achieved notable success, such as television installations in Bolivia and a microwave television in the Philippines. In the field of telecommunications, Spain is exporting cables, complete telephone exchanges, and other similar equipment to more than fifty countries all over the world.

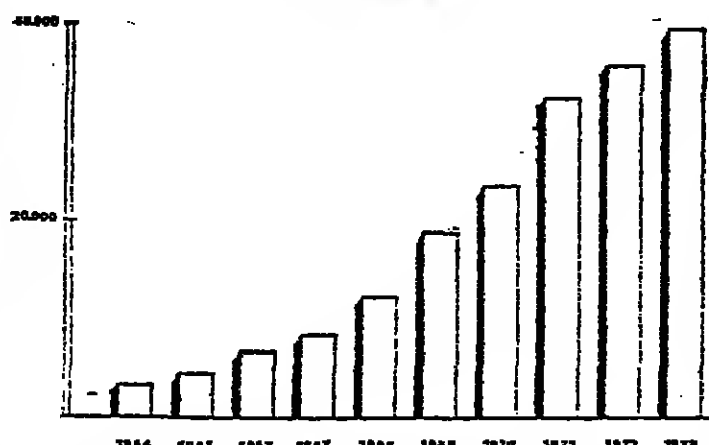
Traffic control installations have been made all over the world, including the U.S.A.

Cement and Construction Material

Plants and installations for cement production have been produced in Spain and supplied to Morocco, Argentina, Romania, Brazil and Costa Rica, as well as plants for brick and other construction material production in various Middle Eastern and South American countries.

It is perhaps even truer to say that capital goods production and exportation provide a yardstick with which to evaluate a country's development, and in this field Spain's record speaks for itself.

EXPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS
in millions of actual Pesetas



against strong international competition. This is particularly true of that sector dedicated to construction and installation in the electrical industry, an area where Spain has been especially successful on an international level. The

tions, transformers and low, medium and high tension power lines in four continents.

Railways and Rolling Stock

Spain has been producing railway material for almost a century and exporting it to three continents. Spanish diesel electric and electric trains, carriages, and every kind of wagon are already in service in Yugoslavia, Brazil, South Africa and Colombia. Carriages have been supplied to Argentina for the Buenos Aires underground, and a contract has recently been signed for the supply of unit trains of highly advanced technology to Yugoslavia and later to many other countries. The articulated Talgo train is a Spanish patent and has proved very successful in service, giving a very high level of passenger comfort.

Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Refineries

This is an area in which it has been particularly difficult to obtain an entry due to very strong international competition from other countries already strongly established in the field. But even here, Spain is demonstrating an aggressive ability to push her way in, and has supplied oil refineries, petrochemical and fertilizer production plants and pipelines to countries like Venezuela, Formosa, Cuba, Algeria, Argentina, Kuwait, Chile and Libya.

Public Works and Mining Machinery

This is yet another area where considerable success has been marked up by Spanish industry. Spain has supplied complete installation for the mining of coal, rock salt and phosphates to, amongst other countries, Argentina, Syria,

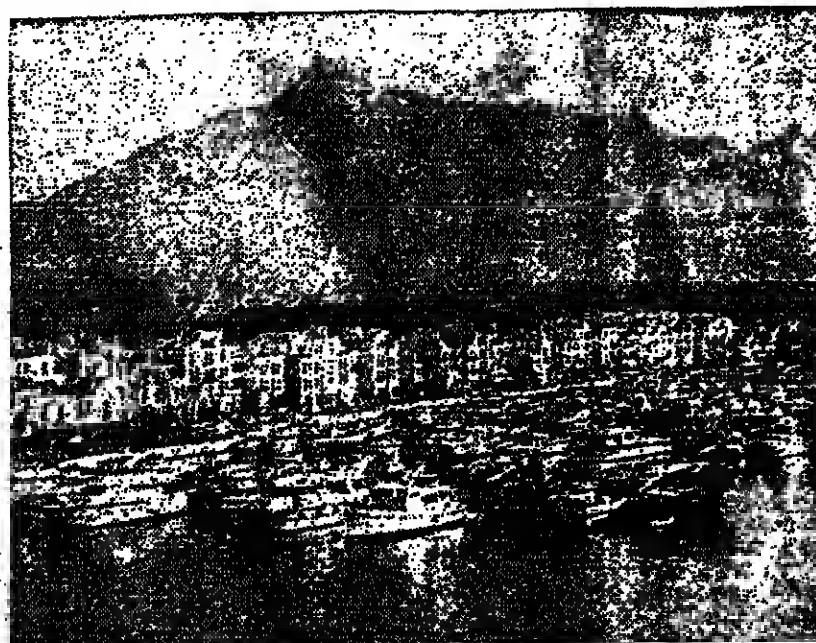


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Due to Bank	22.032.367.086	387.620.814
Other Liabilities	5.065.425.502	89.117.267
Acceptances	11.800.948.544	207.616.969
Profits before tax	2.108.342.404	37.092.582
	106.925.271.508	1.881.162.409
Contingent Accounts	84.068.246.765	1.479.033.194
Customer Securities deposited in safekeeping	41.401.170.337	728.380.899
	232.394.688.610	4.088.576.502

ASSETS	Ptas.	\$
Cash & Banks	25.977.788.108	457.033.569
Investments	12.618.847.075	222.006.458
Loans & Discounts	53.101.724.632	934.231.608
Other Assets	3.425.963.149	60.273.805
Acceptances	11.800.948.544	207.616.969
	106.925.271.508	1.881.162.409
Contingent Accounts	84.068.246.765	1.479.033.194
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DETACHED DUTY—French soldiers, replacing striking garbage collectors, help clean a Paris street. The collection by the army is going slowly in most parts of the city.

An American's Life in China

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON (WP)—Just a few weeks after World War II ended in the summer of 1945, Capt. Gerald Tannebaum of Baltimore boarded a U.S. Army plane in India for a flight over the Himalayan Mountains to a new duty station in war-torn China. "I expected," he said, "to be staying six months or a year."

"But," he added, "I ended up staying for 26 years."

This fall, almost three decades after he arrived in China, Mr. Tannebaum has returned to his native state, where he is at the University of Maryland just outside Washington, teaching a course on cultural transition in mainland China.

He is one of only a handful of Americans who remained in China throughout the final years of the Chinese civil war, the Communist take-over in 1949, the Korean War, the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s and the Vietnam conflict.

From Hong Kong, correspondents wrote that he had fallen in love with the American-educated widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, Madame Sun Yat-sen, who had become a deputy premier in the Communist government. The relationship was said to have lasted until the early 1960s, when authorities persuaded the couple to separate.

Professional Tie

Mr. Tannebaum now says that the accounts were untrue, that his relationship with Madame Sun was professional. He married a Chinese actress, Chen Yuenchi, and acted in a number of Peking-produced films himself. He played villainous parts at first, then switched to hero roles.

He decided to leave China after 26 years because, he said, "I wanted to come home. America is my home and I was getting old. I figured if I didn't leave by the time I was 60, I probably never would."

Mr. Tannebaum is 53. He returned to the United States in 1972 and has been supporting himself since by lecturing and teaching at colleges ranging from Yale to the University of California at Berkeley.

He is trying, he said, "to give some idea of the Chinese experience—how they got 800 million people to think along the same lines. After all, that's a quarter of humanity."

After growing up in Baltimore and attending schools there, he was graduated from Northwestern University in 1939, worked in advertising at the J. Walter Thompson agency for three years, then joined the Army.

After working three years for the armed forces radio, Mr. Tannebaum got a chance—just as the war ended—to become deputy director of an armed forces radio station in Shanghai.

Loved China

"I was in love with China," he said. "I had read Edgar Snow's book, 'Red Star Over China,' and I had wanted to go there ever since. When this job in Shanghai opened, I volunteered for it."

"I arrived Oct. 9, 1945," Mr. Tannebaum said. "Shanghai was in a state of shock. There was rampant inflation and starvation with a thriving black market onto which many relief supplies sent by the United Nations found their way."

While in Shanghai, Mr. Tannebaum met Madame Sun, one of the famous Soong sisters and the sister of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. She asked him to help organize her China Welfare Institute, he said, and when his term in the Army expired he stayed on in China to work with Madame Sun.

During the next 25 years, Mr. Tannebaum traveled all over China, living mainly in Shanghai and Peking, helping set up schools, day-care centers and maternity hospitals, organizing publication of a children's magazine and the magazine "China Reconstructs," and helping put together cultural troupes in addition to his own movie acting.

In the years and months before the Communist take-over in 1949, he became increasingly aware that the Chiang government would not last.

"We all could see the handwriting on the wall," Mr. Tannebaum said.

When most of the other Americans left, he decided to stay on. "The American Consulate sent around some kind of notice recommending that we leave, but we weren't ordered out," he said. "I decided to stay. They [the

Chinese government] knew what I was doing and it was of some value to them, and they knew where Madame Sun stood."

"The thing that fascinated me more than anything else was to see this great mass of people turn everything around, from a nation that was sick and split and bleeding to a country that was reorganized. They brought inflation under control and they got the factories working again in the cities and they had land reform in the countryside."

From the day he first arrived in China until his mother died in Baltimore in 1970, Mr. Tannebaum wrote her at least once a week and he received weekly letters from her.

"I knew pretty much what was going on in the United States because people would send me clippings from newspapers, the Baltimore Sun and The Washington Post, and read Time magazine and U.S. News and World Report and I got an air-mail edition of The New York Times, only it was seven days late."

He would have returned to the United States in the mid-1950s, Mr. Tannebaum said, but he stayed to witness the Cultural Revolution, which he described as "one of the most significant events of the second half of this century."

"You can't do this sort of thing, turn a country like China around, unless you stimulate the people politically."

"You have to keep the ideals of the revolution pure. You can't let it deteriorate into every man for himself and to hell with the humdrum part. That's what all this criticism of Confucius is about, because Confucius was an elitist."

When he decided to leave China, Mr. Tannebaum said, he had no trouble from Chinese authorities and his Chinese wife accompanied him to the United States. Occasionally, she gives his University of Maryland class guest lectures which range over such issues as the thought and writings of Mao Tse-tung to the status of women in the People's Republic of China. Next semester, he plans to teach a course on the Cultural Revolution.

He said he hopes to visit China again sometime and he does not regret on his 26 years there. "It's one way of getting out of Baltimore," Mr. Tannebaum said.

Mr. Tannebaum said he is more puzzled than distressed by such attacks. He admits that while Sweden has problems, it also has a prosperous, healthy population of eight million people who live in an area about the size of California.

One of the most discussed statistics about Sweden is its suicide rate (about 22 people per 100,000).

Some countries, such as West Germany, Austria and Hungary, have higher suicide rates than Sweden, but Mr. Palme complained that "for some reason this

Criticism of Giscard Grows French Wondering Who's at the Helm

By Nan Robertson

PARIS (NYT)—The mood of France, particularly Paris, could be compared these days to the great liner named after this country, whose passengers ate and drank her out of existence.

The liner France, one of the most luxurious and carefree places in a forbidding world, was recently taken out of service.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has warned that "all the curves are leading us to catastrophe" during the worldwide economic crisis.

Maintaining a smile, he has asked the country to give him time and, somehow, everything will work itself out. He has been dubbed "the happy Cassandra."

If some of the faces in the Paris subway and grim, the stores and sidewalks are full of people luging hulking plastic shopping bags. The French continue to amuse themselves lustily.

They queue up for movies—especially those that are erotic or violent. They pack restaurants and cafes and concerts and art shows and flood the highways with their cars. A week ago, at the end of the three-day All Saints holiday, returning automobiles stretched bumper-to-bumper for 80 miles on the superhighway from the south.

Yet it is also obvious that the French are discontent without being panicky. They see no clear-cut approaches by their government to raising prices, falling employment and strikes that have paralyzed mail delivery and other essential services.

Labor Trouble

The Socialist-Communist left warned last spring, after barely losing the presidential election, that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have labor trouble in the fall. And he has. Strikes are a seasonal feature of autumn here, like rain in April and political truces in summer.

But the strikes, engaging by turn railways, gas and electricity, bus, mail, and even drivers, coal miners, printers, broadcasters, fuel-oil distributors, garbage collectors and, for a month now, the postal and telecommunications system, are becoming fiercer and more political than before.

The unions last month won a historic agreement that guarantees workers a year's pay if they are laid off for economic reasons. Still, this does not seem to reassure the French, who have been repeatedly described by labor experts as "neurotic" at the thought of losing their jobs. The National Institute of Statistics, however, has just confirmed that the economy is indeed slowing down. People are responding in droves to "help wanted" ads.

Unemployment Up

More than 500,000 workers in a force of 20 million are unemployed, up 20 per cent from last year. That seems slight by American standards, but France has long been used to almost full employment. There are renewed fears that the total unemployed may reach 750,000 by the end of 1975.

The left and the nation's two biggest unions, which it dominates, have called for a general strike Tuesday.

President Giscard d'Estaing is being attacked from all sides. Employers are worried by the proposed new tax on inflationary profits. Small and medium businesses have said they are being crushed because of severe credit restrictions.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has insisted that time is working for France. José Bidegain disagrees. He is the head of the national employers' association and de-

plores the "lack of backbone" in the government's reaction to the crisis.

What appears to be unsettling the French in every quarter is the President's "wait and see" attitude. He is accused of procrastinating and of substituting style for substance.

He changes the tempo of the "Marseillaise." He goes to De Gaulle's grave to show he is faithful to the general's credo. He spends 24 hours aboard an atomic submarine to affirm his faith in France's nuclear deterrent force.

"What does he take us for—a bunch of dumb chicks?" one old woman rhetorically asked another on a Paris street corner this week.

No Guidelines

Bertrand Fessard de Foucault, an old-line Gaullist commentator, attempted to define the drift in an article in the Paris daily Le Monde headlined: "France Without Guidelines."

He noted that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared to be indecisive about major problems—inflation, job security, European unity, the energy crisis—while increasingly taking power into his own hands.

The President and his closest aide, Minister of State Michel Poniatowski, have a finger in everything, no matter how minute.

The President's interest in detail extends even to ordering potted orange trees to be placed in the courtyard of the Elysée Palace, his official residence. When a cold snap arrived, he had them removed.

Mr. Poniatowski, in theory only the minister of interior but the nearest thing France has to a vice-president, recently has been conducting foreign policy in Warsaw, Quebec and Algiers. He has also made pronouncements on everything from abortion proposals to prison reform and labor relations. All these questions are in the bailiwick of other ministries.

The press reacts as the man in the street reacts, by being more critical than ever. True even for the hitherto bland and usually conformist Le Figaro. And the views of Le Monde, the nation's most influential newspaper, are daily moving closer to those of the Socialist opposition.

The President's campaign slogan last spring was "Giscard to the Helm." The French are beginning to wonder, as their disgruntlement grows, where the captain has gone.

Boston Lesbian Legislator Is Out to Break Stereotypes

By John Kiefer

BOSTON (NYT)—She grew up poor in a Pennsylvania mining town, escaping on a scholarship that, along with work as a cocktail waitress, took her through Boston University. Now 30 years old, she has two master's degrees, college teaching jobs behind her, a record of community activity, including a post on the Massachusetts Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, and a reputation for being outgoing, tough, able and articulate.

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically, I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So, along with her recently acquired master's degree in education from Harvard and her membership in the Women's Political Caucus, Miss Noble's campaign literature also listed among her qualifications her work in producing a radio program called "Gay Way," on a local FM station.

Winning Platform

But, more prominently, the literature talked about "neighborhood health care," the need for comprehensive health care and decent housing and "the uneven level of city services, like transportation and trash pickup."

"When I decided to run, it was because I'm the most qualified for this goddamn job," she was saying over a beer at a local bar. "And I figured the worst thing that can happen is that I lose."

The Sixth Suffolk-Boston's Fenway-Bayview district, carved out of the tail ends of two adjoining districts. It covers sprawling Boston University and a pack of hospitals, medical schools and colleges.

Its people are the elderly, the transient community of students, gay people, clusterings of some 24 nationalities, Spanish-speaking poor, the divorced and single.

"Singles" bars are crowding into the solid old brownstones in the lower part of the Back Bay, but in the streets behind the highway overpasses the brick apartments are deteriorating.

What enabled Miss Noble to win the district was a campaign that stressed her community work and the fact that she had met so many of the voters face to face. It started, however, as an amateur undertaking.

Her campaign team in both the Democratic primary and the Nov. 5 election was made up of old friends and community activists, gay and straight.

Her opponent in the general election was Joseph Cimino, part owner of a chain of singles bars. Miss Noble has been active in residents' moves trying to restrict the number of bars opening in the area.

Her community work included, among other things, helping the elderly and working for rent control, lobbying, fighting the use of a school playground as a parking lot for Red Sox baseball games and organizing a garbage cleanup. Boston's crisis-over city-ordered school busing for integration was at full peak during the campaign, and, typically, Miss Noble spent much of her time working to ease tensions rather than politicking.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Palace, his official residence. When a cold snap arrived, he had them removed.

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Ford, Brezhnev Not Expected to Produce Drama

By Robert C. Tott

MOSCOW—Thirteen years ago a new U.S. president and an established Soviet leader held a "get-acquainted" summit in Vienna, and the results were disastrous.

Misreading the will and personality of the American, Nikita Khrushchev several months later launched a new Berlin crisis to intimidate the West, then sent missiles to Cuba. In turn, John F. Kennedy, perhaps overreacting to Soviet moves in Asia, began the U.S. intervention that culminated in Vietnam.

Next weekend in Vladivostok, another such summit will take place between President Ford, the newest leader among the major powers, and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, who has been on that stage longer than anyone except China's Mao Tse-tung.

Officially, it will be a "working meeting" lasting only about 24 hours. No one here expects any dramatic announcement—much as none was predicted for, and none occurred at, Vienna.

But while Vladivostok tempts a feeling of déjà vu, "it won't go the same way as Vienna, if for no other reason than that we remember Vienna and so do the Soviets," said an American diplomat.

Background

Objectively, the background is radically different. In 1961, the two nations were already diverging, with the U-2 spy plane downed, the Paris summit in shambles, President Eisenhower disinclined to Moscow. Now the states have convergent interests in stability and a two-year record, despite recent blots, of cooperation.

"Also," said another diplomat, "Brezhnev is not the blusterer that Khrushchev was, and Ford is not as young as Kennedy was."

Physically, today's leaders look quite different—Mr. Ford tall and balding, Mr. Brezhnev portly, bushy-browed, with a shock of still-black hair. The ex-football star who still swims and skis compared to the heavy smoker never known to have exercised.

But both are gregarious. Mr. Ford is a quieter, more reserved style. Mr. Ford laughs easily and so does Mr. Brezhnev, but the Russian is also quick to tease.

"I think the personal chemistry will be good between them," said a veteran diplomat who knows both. "Brezhnev and his met Mr. Ford. Both are pretty open, informal, relaxed. The chemistry could be better than it was with Nixon."

Former President Nixon seemed aloof, almost imperial, certainly not the jovial type that Mr. Brezhnev is at times. Their rapport was real but based on Soviet respect for "the worthy opponent."

Mr. Ford is still an unknown. Kremlin leaders must have heard a great deal about how he voted during his pedestrian congressional career but they seem to have fallen back on the Russian saying: "Better to see once than hear a hundred times."

"There will obviously be some testing of each other to see how one thinks or responds, or doesn't respond, on this issue or that. We should get some guidelines on Mr. Ford's thinking process and he on Mr. Brezhnev's," a semi-official Russian source predicted.

"In that sense it will be a reconnaissance meeting," he added. "It won't resolve all doubts. These doubts arise over some Ford actions since becoming President three months ago."

Mr. Brezhnev was furious, for example, that Mr. Ford allowed Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., to announce Soviet concessions on Jewish emigration, with some distortions, from the steps of the White House. Not only did this publicly portray the Soviets as knocking under for American economic credits, which in fact was pretty much the truth, the Sen. Jackson is the abhorrent personification in Soviet eyes of all the anti-Soviet forces in the West.

Mr. Brezhnev also was angry that Mr. Ford ordered the Soviet grain deal canceled, then abruptly reinstated. This raised questions about the long-term reliability of the United States as a trading partner and even about Mr. Ford's commitment to détente in a larger sense.

Basically, it appears that the Russians want to be reassured personally by Mr. Ford that he intends to continue Mr. Nixon's foreign policy. "I knew they would want some reassurance after Nixon resigned, and we gave it to them," said an American official, "but they just won't be satisfied until they hear it from him."

The Soviets apparently do not know whether they should deal with Mr. Ford for a future strategic arms accord. They pay lip service to a new agreement but with enough hedges to raise doubts that a firm decision has been reached to make the necessary compromises for it.

Details of this issue, which is the cornerstone of détente, involve limits on both the number and quality of the central nuclear armaments of both sides for a 10-year period. Its principles are, therefore, basic.

The United States now has more warheads, with greater accuracy, aimed at the Soviet Union, but the Russians, under the current interim agreement, are allowed more missiles of greater payload capacity. The United States wants roughly the same overall capacity in a new agreement, while the Russians want to retain a margin to compensate for their now-deficient technology.

Americans say there is no reason why the Russians cannot catch up in technology over the decade and so pass the United States in total arsenal.

The Russians say there is no reason why the United States won't advance further technology in that period and thus continue to maintain a real lead.

The solution to such a problem will obviously satisfy neither side, demands totally, and reaching it as an aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said last month will require "one hell of a negotiation." Bloody fights are predicted between the military and their political leaders on both sides.

The Russians have an added problem in this respect. They recognize that even if success is achieved in negotiations, the resulting accord may not be ratified by the U.S. Congress. It will be scrutinized on its merits far more thoroughly than the current agreement was in 1972, but political maneuvering as the presidential election year approaches would intrude an unpredictable factor.

They also realize that to date negotiations would invite a new arms race. The current agreement lapses in 1977. Unless prospects for a new deal are promising next year, both sides will begin intensive development work on new weapons to be deployed after the expiration of the current pact. This would make agreement afterward even more difficult.

Given such complexities, there is no expectation here that some breakthrough on a new strategic arms accord will be announced at the Vladivostok summit.

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Sweden: The Most Capitalistic Nation or the Most Marxist?

By Harry Bernstein

STOCKHOLM—Premier Olof Palme restlessly puffed away on yet another cigarette, intent on and happily describing his paradoxical country.

"It seems difficult for other peoples to understand us sometimes," he observed to a visitor the other day.

"We are a Socialist country, but we are not particularly interested about nationalizing industry as the Socialists in Great Britain are trying to do." He said.

"We have a state religion [Lutheran] but few people go to church [about 7 per cent, mostly older people]. And we have a monarchy, but the King is absolutely without power," he added.

Mr. Palme said that Swedes "are not confused, though others may be, as to the seeming paradoxes, the contradictions don't bother us here in Sweden, where our standard of living is higher than in any other countries."

A journalist and author, Roland Munford, described Sweden as "one of the most truly Marxist countries in existence."

But Bror Engstrom, the Swedish Communist party's secretary, maintains that his country "is without question the most capitalistic country in all of Europe."



Olof Palme

However, both men, although they are among Sweden's harshest critics, agree that this country has eliminated slums, poverty and unequal medical care, and that it does provide an almost unsurpassed standard of living for its citizens, who have one of the longest life expectancies in the world.

One of the most discussed statistics about Sweden is its suicide rate (about 22 people per 100,000).

Some countries, such as West Germany, Austria and Hungary, have higher suicide rates than Sweden, but Mr. Palme complained that "for some reason this

problem has been made to seem uniquely Swedish." He noted, too, that according to his figures, here live about eight years longer than in the United States, women about 4 1/2 years longer.

A fairly complete cradle-to-the-grave welfare system means that few people are worried about the financial impact of poor health, old age or unemployment, which now totals about 1.5 per cent of the work force.

More than 94 per cent of Sweden's industry is in private hands, about 4 per cent is run by the government and 2 per cent by consumer cooperatives.

About 80 per cent of the eligible voters take part in Sweden's elections, and there are three major political parties. Mr. Palme says this alone should be so answer to the charge that Sweden has become a totalitarian country.

Mr. Palme said Sweden's accomplishments are "partially the result of a tremendous amount of luck. We have had peace for 160 years, reasonable climatic conditions and a rather homogeneous population."

But, he added, "it would push humbleness too far to say it was sheer luck alone. We are a hard-working people, unafraid of new ideas, and we are not wedded to any rigid ideological concepts."

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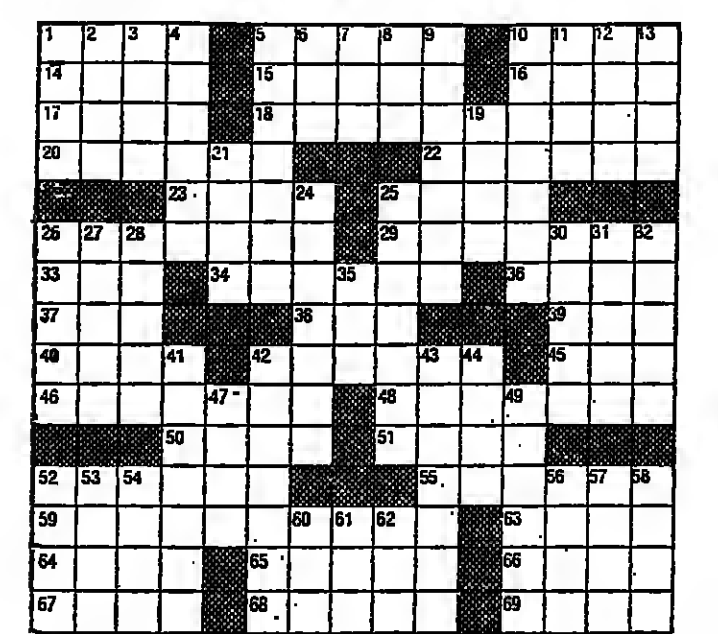


DOWNTOWN VLADIVOSTOK—An official Soviet photograph shows the city near where President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev will confer for the first time this weekend.

CROSSWORD

By Will Eng

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5 Greece's Vale of
10 Bone up
14 Debauchee
15 At full speed
16 First-rate
17 Ardent
18 Civil War
20 Average
22 Six-legged
23 Combine Suffix
25 Triangle ratio
26 Soil
28 Vacuum tube
33 Insect
34 Hotel units
36 Relate, as a yarn
37 Direction: Abb.
38 Not many
39 Crane
40 Clubmembers' burdens
42 Prospects' concerns
43 Like Suffix
48 Unaffected
- DOWN
- 1 Buggy
2 Roof part
3 Slide
4 Monotony
5 Artistic grouping
6 Large bird
7 Item of gym gear
8 Set in opposition
9 Adversaries
10 Food-factory workers
11 Overwhelming defeat
- 12 Non-pro
13 Confusion
19 Carry on
21 War god
24 Toy
26 Brass groupings
27 Boredom
28 Dutch painter
30 Biblical land rich in gold
31 Hunters' goddess
32 U.S. composer
35 Repeat
41 Criticizes strongly
42 More stupid
43 Miss Daw of the seasaw
44 To-do
47 Ancient city in Italy
49 Not up to
52 Identical
53 Unpowder
54 Joy
56 Hammer or ax
57 Maxwell
58 Noticed
60 Chinese truth
61 Past
62 Pro



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ANTWERP	16	60
ATHENS	17	61
BEIRUT	18	62
BELGRADE	19	63
BERLIN	20	64
BRUSSELS	21	65
BUDAPEST	22	66
CAIRO	23	67
CASABLANCA	24	68
COVENTRY	25	69
COSTA DEL SOL	26	70
DUBLIN	27	71
EDINBURGH	28	72
FLORENCE	29	73
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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices on Nov. 15, 1974		Bid		Asked	
The following quotations, supplied by the New York Stock Exchange, are for securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. All prices are in dollars and cents, unless otherwise indicated.							
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In NFL Action

Jets Surprise Crumbling Patriots, 21-16

POXBORO, Mass., Nov. 17 (UPI)—Joe Namath threw two touchdown passes and Rosego intercepted with less than two minutes left to play today—the fourth Jet pickoff of the game—gave New York a 21-16 victory over the crumbling New England Patriots.

The Patriots, who had blown several second-half opportunities to turn the contest around, got one last chance when Jack Miller intercepted a Namath pass at the Jets 35-yard line with just two and a half minutes left. The Patriots moved to the New York five and were pushed back to the eight before Jim Plunkett's pass, intended for Randy Vataha, was intercepted by Word in the end zone.

A 42-yard pass attempt with 10 time remaining still slid through Eddie Hinton's hands to shake off the Patriots' final gasp.

The Jets had a 14-3 half-time edge despite a one-point margin at 10:53 of the third period on the second of John Smith's three New England field goals.

But Namath found David Knight in the tight corner of the end zone from 34 yards out at 14:18 of the third period to put the Jets ahead. The bomb, like an 11-yard first period scoring pass to running back Bob Burns, was thrown over the Patriots' Fred McCray.

Smith, who earlier had kicked field goals of 23 and 44 yards, brought New England to within 11-16 with a 35-yard boot at 10:15 of the final period.

Steelers 26, Browns 16
At Cleveland, J.T. Thomas ran 100 yards with a fourth period fumble recovery for the winning touchdown as Pittsburgh held their AFC Central Division lead with a 26-16 victory over Cleveland.

Joe Greene recovered a fumble by Billy Lefear at the Browns 14 and laterated to Thomas, who swept in for his first pro score at the Stadium, but the Browns were for the first time in 10 years.

Greene also intercepted a pass in the first half, his first career interception, which set up a field goal by Roy Gerela as the Steelers built their record to 7-2-0.

Colts 17, Falcons 7
At Atlanta, Marty Domres caught the Atlanta defense napping when he scored on a 12-yard quarterback keeper in the

closing seconds of the first half and Lydell Mitchell rushed for 151 yards as Baltimore beat the Falcons, 17-7, for its second victory of the season.

The Falcons took their only lead in the game with 2:31 left in the first half when rookie Haskell Stanback broke loose on a 23-yard scoring scamper to give Atlanta a 7-3 edge.

But the Colts capitalized on a fumble recovery by Tom MacLeod and drove 42 yards just before halftime, with Stanback going the final 12 yards to take the lead for good at 10:15.

The Jets' leading in the game came on a 34-yard field goal by American Football Conference East Division lead with an 8-3 record. Buffalo fell into second place at 7-3.

With a 48-yard throw to Wardfield for a second-period touchdown and a 54-yard pass to the receiver to set up a third score in the third period, it looked like the Dolphins had put the Dolphins comfortably in front, 21-7.

But then Miami developed fumble-itis. Buffalo's Dave Washington picked up a Mercury Morris fumble and ran it 42 yards to make it 21-14. Moments later, Washington recovered a Nat Moore fumble to set up the third Buffalo score.

Lions 28, Giants 19
At Detroit, Earl Mann kicked a 37-yard field goal with two seconds to play to give the Lions a 28-19 victory over the Giants in the National Football Conference.

Detroit, which blew a 10-3 lead, scored its fifth victory in its last six games by scoring 10 points in the last 5 1/2 minutes of the game. New York is now 2-8 overall and Detroit 5-5.

Quarterback Bill Munson hit rookie Bob Pickard with a seven-yard touchdown pass, the first of

made a leaping catch at the one-yard line to set up the score.

Dolphins 35, Bills 28
At Miami, quarterback Bob Griese, burning the Buffalo defense with long passes to Paul Warfield, crossed up the Bills with a draw play which sent substitute fullback Don Nottingham squirming untouched up the middle for 23 yards and a 35-28 Dolphin victory in the final 19 seconds.

The victory, which saw Buffalo tie the score twice in the final period, lifted Miami over the Bills into sole position of the American Football Conference East Division lead with an 8-3 record. Buffalo fell into second place at 7-3.

At Houston, Willie Rodgers scored twice on one-yard runs and a scrambling Houston defense led by Elvin Bethea held Cincinnati without a touchdown for the fourth straight Oilers' victory, 20-3.

Cincinnati, which suffered its fourth loss, scored first on Horst Muhlmann's 28-yard field goal. But the Oilers then thwarted the Bengals' offense, intercepting quarterback Ken Anderson twice, sacking him six times and holding Cincinnati to only 47 yards total offense in the second half.

At Chicago, rookie quarterback Tom Owen threw two touchdown passes and scored one himself as San Francisco shellacked the Bears, 34-0, snapping a seven-game 49ers' losing streak.

Another dubious streak was kept intact, however, as the Bears extended their string of quarters without a touchdown to 19 straight as the league's most anemic offense fell to a new low.

Owen, the 49ers' 14th-round draft choice from Wichita State who became a starter when four other quarterbacks came up injured or inept, started to wake up the 49ers early in the second quarter when he hit Ted Kwalick with a 38-yard pass which put the ball on the Bear one.

Owen then hit together two touchdowns within a minute and 23 seconds of the last two minutes of the period.

Saints 20, Rams 7
At New Orleans, Archie Manning, operating with a new Saint offensive set, threw two touchdowns passes to give New Orleans a 20-7 upset over Los Angeles, stalling the Ram drive for another NFL Western Division title.

Using three wide receivers and only one running back, Manning pitched a 79-yard scoring pass to Bob Newland in the second quarter and a 17-yard touchdown pass to rookie Joel Parker in the third period.

Parker's one-handed catch at the goal line gave New Orleans a 20-0 third-quarter lead that the Rams never threatened seriously.

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the youngster's career, with 5:22 left to bring the Lions within range.

They started the winning drive on their own 20 and Munson completed four key passes to give Miami a chance at his winning three-pointer. One of those receptions was a 19-yard strike to Ron Jessie when Detroit had four yards to go on fourth down at its own 28.

At Houston, Willie Rodgers scored twice on one-yard runs and a scrambling Houston defense led by Elvin Bethea held Cincinnati without a touchdown for the fourth straight Oilers' victory, 20-3.

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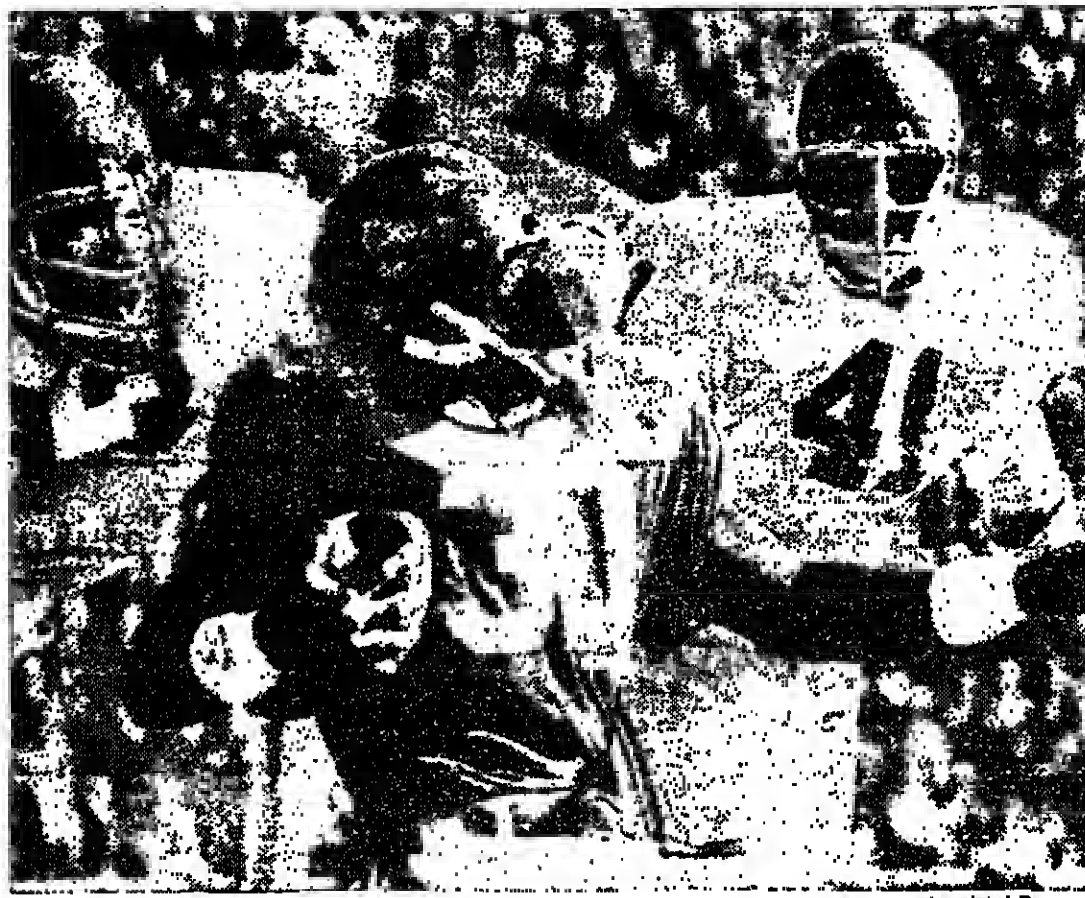
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MILITARY DRILL—Army fullback Bradley Dodrill breaks through the North Carolina defense for a 12-yard run and a touchdown. But North Carolina won the game, 58-42.



REAR GUARD—Kansas runner Laverne Smith is grabbed by Oklahoma guard Leroy Selmon as Gary Gibbs (right) approaches. Oklahoma won Big-8 game at Kansas, 45-14.

New Alpine Ski Rules Favor All-Rounders

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Alpine Ski World Cup-holder Piero Gros of Italy will enter downhill events as well as the slaloms in order to defend his title.

Gros, a slalom and giant slalom specialist, won the World Cup last winter without competing in a single downhill event. But the World Cup committee has adopted new rules that favor those who participate in all events.

"The new rules give all-rounders a better chance and more justice. I think it is a fair decision," said Austrian David Zwilling, the 1974 world downhill champion and runner-up in the 1973 World Cup. "It seems ridiculous that the World Cup should go to a skier who doesn't even try to run a downhill."

Italy's two slalom aces, Gustavo Thoeni and Gros, and Austria's Hans Hinterseer, another non-downhill, have said that they would enter World Cup downhill races because of the new rules.

"I guess there is no other way to approach the World Cup than to compete in all three events," Hinterseer said.

The new rules stipulate that additional World Cup points will be given to the top 10 in the Alpine-combined of the season's three classic events at Kitzbuehel, Austria; Wengen, Switzerland; and the Kandahar races at Chamoni and Megève, France.

The same applies to the women's races at Grindelwald, Switzerland; and the Kandahar races at Chamoni and Megève, France.

The old system of allocating double points to the top 10 finishers in a World Cup slalom and downhill of a two-day event has been dropped.

The rankings in the Alpine-combined are decided on the best aggregate results in the downhill and slalom of a classic Alpine two-day trophy. The new rules thus enable a skier to pile up a maximum of 75 points if he wins the downhill, the slalom and thus the Alpine-combined.

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Notre Dame Tops Pitt In Final Three Minutes

From Wire Dispatches
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 17.—Quarterback Tom Clements scored the winning touchdown with two minutes and 49 seconds remaining yesterday to give Notre Dame an exciting 14-10 victory over Pittsburgh and prevent another team from being embarrassed by defeat after accepting a major bowl bid.

Notre Dame received and accepted the Orange Bowl bid last week and will meet Alabama. For some time it appeared that the Irish would join Penn State, Florida, North Carolina and other teams who lost after taking a bowl spot this season.

Pitt led 10-7, as a result of a 52-yard field goal by Carson Long. But the Irish pulled out the victory before 59,075 persons in Notre Dame Stadium when they drove 55 yards in 12 plays for the touchdown on Clements' keeper over left tackle from three yards out.

Coach Johnny Majors' Pitt Panthers may have kept themselves in the Liberty Bowl picture with a very strong showing against a team favored to beat them by four touchdowns. But officials of that Memphis post-season game are not expected to decide until next week at the earliest.

With one game remaining against Penn State (the Cotton Bowl team), Pitt now has a 7-3 record.

At Eugene, Ore., quarterback Mike Cordova fired touchdown passes to Ron Inge and Bill Singler as Stanford crushed Oregon, 17-0, in a Pacific-8 Conference game.

UCLA 33, Oregon State 14
Halfback Russell Charles scored two touchdowns and the UCLA defense did the rest as the Bruins scored a 33-14 victory over Oregon State.

California 37, Wash. St. 33
At Berkeley, California quarterback Steve Bartkowski completed 21 of 30 passes for 304 yards, breaking the school career passing record set by Craig Morton in 1964, and linebacker Rick Booth forced a fumble on his own two-yard line with 1:30 remaining to save a 37-33 victory for the Bears over Washington State.

Georgia Tech 22, Navy 0
At Atlanta, quarterback Danny Myers scored a touchdown and engineered three other scoring drives in Georgia Tech's 22-0 victory over Navy.

USO 42, Washington 11
At Los Angeles, Southern California tailback Anthony Davis, slashing through Washington for 147 yards, became the first three-time, 1,000-yard rusher in Pacific-8 Conference history in a 42-11 rout over the Huskies.

Arizona 27, Air Force 24
At Air Force Academy, Col., quarterback Bruce Hill drove Arizona 80 yards in seven plays, tossing a seven-yard scoring pass to flanker "T" Bell with only 11 seconds to play, and the Wildcats pulled out a 27-24 victory over Air Force.

Nebraska 33, Kansas St. 7
At Lincoln, quarterback David Humm tossed a pair of touchdowns to lead Nebraska's sixth-ranked Cornhuskers to a 33-7 victory over Kansas State in a Big Eight Conference game.

Texas St., Texas Christian 16
At Fort Worth, Texas scored on eight consecutive possessions in a tight first half and freshman Alfred Jackson returned the second-half kickoff 90 yards for a touchdown in a record 81-16 Southwest Conference rout of Texas Christian.

Wisconsin 52, Northwestern 7
At Evanston, Bill Marek scored four touchdowns and rushed 230 yards on 29 carries as Wisconsin clinched its first winning season in 11 years with a 52-7 Big-10 rout of Northwestern's Wildcats.

College Results
EAST
Boston Coll. 45, Syracuse 6.
Boston St. 35, New Haven 6.
BYU 51, Texas Tech 13.
Dartmouth 20, Cornell 6.
Holy Cross 10, Villanova 6.
Kent State 34, Miami 24.
Lehigh 23, Bucknell 17.
Mass. 21, New Hampshire 17.
Penn St. 21, Columbia 14.
Penn St. 35, Ohio U. 16.
Rhode Island 14, Connecticut 12.
San Diego 34, Wake Forest 24.
Temple 33, West Virginia 21.
Wagner 20, Fordham 12.
William 19, Auburn 14.
Yale 19, Princeton 6.

SOUTH
Alabama 28, Miami (Fla.) 7.
Arkansas 24, Missouri 14.
Clemson 26, Virginia 6.
Cincinnati 24, Furman 6.
E. Carolina 31, William & Mary 18.
Georgia Tech 22, Navy 0.
Grain Valley 10, Norfolk 10.
Howard 17, N.C. Central 17.
Kansas 33, Kansas State 7.
Kent State 34, Miami 24.
Maryland 36, Duke 13.
Mississippi St. 7, LSU 0.
North Carolina 34, Army 42.
South Carolina 34, Wake Forest 21.
Tennessee 39, Mississippi 17.
Tennessee St. 41, Cincinnati 7.
Vanderbilt 30, Tulane 22.
VMI 21, Colgate 14.

MIDWEST
Dayton 14, Marshall 13.
Illinois 17, Minnesota 14.
Kent St. 34, Toledo 16.
Miami (Fla.) 27, South Dakota 44.
Michigan 31, Purdue 6.
Michigan St. 12, Navy 6.
North Carolina 34, Army 42.
South Carolina 34, Wake Forest 21.
Tennessee 39, Mississippi 17.
Tennessee St. 41, Cincinnati 7.
Vanderbilt 30, Tulane 22.
VMI 21, Colgate 14.

WEST
Arizona 27, Air Force 24.
Boise St. 34, Montana 14.
California 37, Washington St. 33.
Colorado St. 56, Texas El Paso 20.
Hawaii 12, Memphis 10.
Idaho 31, NCTU 18.
Texas A&M 37, Rice 7.

Notre Dame 14, Pittsburgh 10.
Ohio St. 35, Iowa 10.
Purdue 6, Michigan 31.
Tulane 22, Vanderbilt 30.
UCLA 33, Oregon St. 14.
Utah 58, North Carolina 42.

Joe DiMaggio: Not surprised.

WFL Playoffs Being Limited To 4 Teams; Dates Unpicked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The World Football League announced last night that it will limit its playoff to four teams.

The announcement, made at league headquarters in Santa Ana, Calif., superseded an earlier statement in which the league had announced that only three teams would participate.

The league said last night that the four playoff participants would be the three divisional champions, and a "wild card" team.

The divisional champs are the Florida Blazers (14-6), the Memphis Southmen (17-3), and the Birmingham Americans (15-5). The league did not specify the wild card team nor the dates or times for the playoffs.

The move has the effect of eliminating Charlotte, Southern California, the Hawaiians, Portland and Philadelphia from the playoffs. They were supposed to join Birmingham, Florida and Memphis in playoffs Wednesday, with four quarterfinal games this week, two semifinal games the week after and the World Bowl on Dec. 8.

Calls to cancel the playoffs completely, because they would only be another money-losing proposition, had mounted in the past several days.

John Bassett, owner of the Memphis Southmen and chairman of the WFL executive committee, said that current owners and potential owners for new teams will meet in Memphis for a "WFL '75 presentation" next weekend. "And I stress there will be a WFL in 1975," Bassett said.

Hawaiians President Chris Hemminger said, "If we go through next year what we did this year, I don't want to be part of it."

On Friday, Curly Morrison, general manager of the Southern California Sun, said that the league should cancel the playoffs. He proposed that Memphis be declared the champion.

It has not been possible to determine how much money the league lost in its first year. But checks of financial statements and interviews with team officials show that the first-year loss will be at least \$20 million, much higher than expected.

In its initial year, the league saw five of its 12 original teams either move or quit, and more renegeing will occur before another season, if there is one.

By Joseph Durso
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI)—I've been to Japan seven times, and I miss it," Joe DiMaggio was saying as the airliner lifted off from San Francisco and headed for New York. "I told the Japanese six years ago that they were maybe 10 years from reaching major-league levels—if they didn't expand their baseball teams and dilute the talent. And now it's happening."

"They have always wanted to meet and beat our best teams, and they don't like it if we send less than the best. Our teams can't take it over there anymore. When we started going over, we didn't lose a game the first three years, though the Japanese finally tied one. I remember one day I had pneumonia and was on the bench. But I pitched with two outs in the ninth inning and hit a home run that tied the game. Then we won it in the 10th."

But that was 20 years ago. Now the Japanese teams are much stronger. Not quite big league, maybe Triple A-plus. The thing is, though, that some of our teams have been diluted by expansion and now they're only Triple A-plus. So, either way, the Japanese are finally reaching up to major-league levels—or major-league levels are slipping back to them."

He didn't single out the New York Mets, but he didn't have to, because the Mets have been discovering the same truth in the Orient during their one-month tour of Japan. The tour will end this week but not the international struggle for "major-league" levels and major-league dollars.

Despite the inflation that is changing people's choices around the world, the postwar generation is still flocking to the ballparks, racetracks and off-track-betting shops. And for the United States, which is threatening to export professional football, basketball and baseball along with grain, the message grows clearer: The marketplace is getting crowded.

At the baseball stadiums, the fans politely return foul balls hit into the stands, nobody brawls in the aisles, the public-address announcer is likely to be a woman and games are called after three hours. Maybe that's the not major-league behavior by U.S. standards, but the Mets have played before few empty seats for a month. Sadasharu Oh makes \$180,000 in salary plus another \$180,000 in endorsements, and people pay up to \$10 a seat to watch a fifth-place team from America.

When the Japanese held the winter Olympics two years ago, they spent \$600 million on freeways and other projects around Sapporo, just opposite Soviet Siberia. When three pitchers were found guilty of having thrown some ballgames for bribes five years ago, they were banned for life from either amateur or professional baseball. And when the country's 800 sumo wrestlers stage their 15-day tournaments throughout the year, national television blankets the scene.

But for westerners who translate sporting fever into cold cash, few things in Japan pay the test the way horse racing does—unless it's the pachinko

Shaffee Wins Manila Tennis

MANILA, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Rommel El-Shaffee of Egypt defeated West German Hans Fohmann, 7-6, 6-1, today to win the \$50,000 Philippine International Tennis Classic.

Apparently upset by Shaffee's victory on Wednesday, Fohmann said that the Egyptian's wife was "lapping too loudly in the players' box. Fohmann lost the second set in just 30 minutes."

"He told my wife that he's going to kick her off the court if she does not stop clapping," said Shaffee, who won first prize of \$3,000.

"I told him it's not the way to say it, otherwise if he threatens my wife anew, I'll be forced to punch him in the nose," Shaffee said.

Fohmann said he merely wanted to have the players' box removed of "unnecessary persons."

The Egyptian was all there. They were trying to distract me from the first point on by talking, clapping, and just being noisy," Fohmann said.

Wide Repertoire
The hard-driving Shaffee took a 5-1 lead in the first set but Fohmann made up on his erratic playing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-6.

Shaffee, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-all

Observer

Diagnostic Problem

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—News item: The White House has declared that the United States is in an economic recession.

After the brilliant White House diagnosis of the American economy's ailment in November, 1974, President Ford found himself besieged by persons from all over the country seeking diagnosis of their ailments.

The most difficult was that of a blind man, listed in White House files as Baker.

Diagnostic Problem 432, "D.P. 432," as he came to be known in the ensuing months, first entered the President's clinic in early December, 1974. He was accompanied by a Seeing Eye dog.

"Is something the matter?" asked the President.

"I can't see," said the patient. The President immediately summoned the panel of White House experts, who subjected D.P. 432 to the most searching scrutiny.

Their tests proved conclusively that he was unable to see a thing. The case was studied for weeks, but the experts were baffled.

Finally, Dr. Greenspan, whose economic detective skills had unearthed the findings that the American economy was suffering from unemployment, sagging production, tired stock market and unpayable prices and must, therefore, be suffering from either stagflation or recession, was brought into the case.

After examining all the data on D.P. 432, Dr. Greenspan wrote the President a terse, two-sentence report. "This man can't see a thing," it declared. "Before risking a radical diagnosis, we should attempt point-to-point therapy."

The panel of experts met repeatedly in the following weeks. Eventually it came up with a "SEE" button.

The President himself presented the SEE button to D.P. 432. "Wear this in your lapel," he instructed the patient, "and see what happens."

"What is it?" asked D.P. 432. "A button," said the President. "What does it do?" asked the patient.

"It says SEE," said the President. The blind man wore the button for three weeks and would have been run down at many an intersection but for the timely intervention of his dog.

When he returned to the White House, many doctors were impatient with him and said he was probably seeing as much as necessary to get by and ought to curb his appetite to see more than he needed to see.

Others, of a more activist turn of mind, took another tack. They had an idea, and D.P. 432 gave them an opportunity to test it.

These were the same people who had invented the ingenious consumer's pledge for ending inflation. This has required consumers to sign a pledge that they would not buy anything on which the price had gone up since its last buying.

Everybody had laughed at them then. "That's like asking a person who is standing in five feet of flood water to promise not to swim if the water rises," everybody had told them, but they insisted that D.P. 432 offer a unique opportunity to test the pledge cure.

The patient was brought before the full staff and given a paper to sign. It pledged him to make a sincere effort to see more in the weeks ahead.

Five weeks later he was returned to the White House complaining that he could still see absolutely nothing.

The President convened the most learned men in the house. "I believe this man truly has a serious problem," he said. Other members of the staff agreed.

"We must do something," the President declared.

"We must act," said Dr. Greenspan.

"We can no longer put off the hard decisions," said Dr. Ash.

An action committee was established. It met for three weeks, then conferred with the President.

The next morning the press and television cameras were assembled, and D.P. 432 was led into the President's office.

"The White House has considered every aspect of your case, and is now prepared to carry out a decision reached after long, searching debate," the President said.

"Therefore, I now officially declare," he told the blind man, "that you, sir, have a seeing problem."

The declaration was prominently reported on the evening TV news and made the front page of all the best papers.

When it became apparent that no more would attend, Patrick Harrison, a housewife who began a one-woman anti-smoking campaign here 17 days ago, set fire to a four-inch pile of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco tins at the bottom of a wire litter basket in front of the town square.

She had said that more than 400 smokers—but 45 of the total here—had agreed to quit smoking. How many of those will make good their promise remains to be seen, but Mrs. Harrison said her habit, at least, is ended.

Quit or Leave Town

"With all the publicity I've received, I'd have to leave town if I started smoking again. I'd be a laughing stock."

She told the crowd that "all of us must fight the habit together day by day. With the

John XXIII's Home Village Counts Its Blessings in Cash

By William Tuohy

SOTTO IL MONTE GIOVANNI XXIII, Italy.—The second half of the double-header name of this small village in northern Italy reflects its chief reason for existence nowadays.

For Sotto il Monte ("under the mountain") has created a thriving business based on the town's most famous native son, Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, who became Pope John XXIII.

And viewing the dozen souvenir shops filled with plastic glassware commemorating the pontiff which are hawked to the pilgrims arriving in tourist buses, some cynics refer to it as: "The selling of Pope John."

Before Angelo Cardinal Roncalli became pope in 1958, Sotto il Monte was a backwater farm market town in the foothills of the Alps near Bergamo, surrounded by fields of corn, wheat and grapes.

But when John died in 1963—the most popular pope in modern history—Sotto il Monte quickly added the suffix to its official name, and the pilgrim influx began.

"We had four million visitors last year," Mayor Giuseppe Esposito said in his office the other day. Each year, more people come. Papa Giovanni was hugely popular and the pilgrims want to hear about his early life, see the place where he was born, and the town he used to come back to every Christmas when he was a cardinal.

20 Hotels

Sotto il Monte, with only 2,200 people, is not the kind of town that would ordinarily boast a hotel, but it now has 20 small ones to accommodate the tourist trade.

And the city fathers earn more than \$10,000 annually from parking fees alone. The post office does a flourishing business during the summer season with pilgrims who want the date line with the late pope's name stamped on their postcards and letters.

The town's newfound prosperity is evident: many of the buildings are recent, including a city hall, school complex and auditorium. New street signs bear the names of Pope John's brothers and sisters.

The centerpiece of Sotto il Monte's attractions is the modest, two-story farmhouse where Angelo Roncalli was born in 1881, one of 13 children in a peasant family.

The birthplace, an upstairs room, is kept as it was, with the addition of a desk on which he began writing his "Journey of a Soul."

The floor has become worn from visitors kneeling on it, and some bricks have had to be replaced because many pilgrims have pinched a bit of mortar or stone as a sort of relic to take away with them.

In an adjoining room, John's various clerical garments have been set out, and his progression from priest to monsignor to bishop to cardinal and finally to pope can be traced.

Other memorabilia are displayed in the rooms, including some touching letters he wrote to his parents when he was a Vatican diplomat.

Souvenirs

But if the house is kept simple and intact, the same cannot be said for the surrounding streets, which are filled with cheap souvenir shops peddling plaques with sentimental inscriptions, plates, glasses, bottles, horseshoes, candles, thermometers, ashtrays, and pictures of John and the two dead Kennedy brothers, John and Robert.

"It is not the most attractive aspect of the town," said a local priest.

During Pope John's papacy a new seminary was begun adjacent to his birthplace, an institution which trains priests for missionary assignments overseas.

"He said that if we finished it in time, he would come to dedicate the building," recalled a priest here. "But he never made it. It wasn't finished until 1968. But our priests returning from the far parts of the world find that Papa Giovanni is known and loved."

In the cloister of the seminary on the way to the old house, a life-size bronze statue has been erected and the hand of John XXIII is burnished bright by the kisses of the pilgrims.

Next to the seminary is the modern building where John's oldest surviving brother, Zaverio, 81, lives (a second brother, Giuseppe, 80, lives in a farmhouse outside of town and continues to work).

Zaverio, who often sits in his rocking chair acknowledging the tourists' greetings, is in much demand because of his striking resemblance to his late brother. He often poses for their snapshots, sometimes



Pope John XXIII

standing next to the statue of Pope John. To the pilgrims who invariably ask to be remembered personally by Zaverio, he replies with a smile: "I will mention you in my night prayers."

Zaverio, who attends daily mass at the church of Santa Maria, where his brother was baptized, says what characterized "my brother the pope" in a peasant family was his studiousness.

Angelo would read the newspapers to the entire family in the evening and interpret the news for them, Zaverio recalls. For the family called Angelo "il letterato"—the literate one.

And, says Zaverio, the family and neighbors were pleased that even as he ascended in the church's hierarchy, Angelo Roncalli always tried to return for the Christmas holidays—until becoming pontiff, when it ceased to be possible.

The people here remember Giovanni XXIII very fondly," said Mayor Esposito. "And he seems to have touched an international chord of warmth and affection. Besides Italy, we get many visitors from Germany, France, Switzerland, England, and even America. People want to know about him, particularly his simplicity."

Mayor Esposito predicts a further increase in the number of people who will come here, since 1975 has been designated a holy year for the pope's successor, Pope Paul VI, and millions of pilgrims are expected to arrive in Italy.

"And then, if Papa Giovanni is beatified," said Mayor Esposito, "I think Sotto il Monte Giovanni XXIII will become an even more popular place to visit."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Continental Breakfast Not London's Dish

The Most Rev. Dr. Michael Ramsey, exchanging two palaces for a country cottage and the life of the Archbishop of Canterbury for that of a village priest, has begun his retirement with a wish for a brief rest.

"I am tired," said the former Primate of All England and spiritual leader of millions of Anglicans throughout the world. "I feel every one of my years as archbishop. I need a break."

Dr. Ramsey retired at midnight Friday, a day after celebrating his 70th birthday. He had served 13 years as the 100th Archbishop of Canterbury.

He and his wife Jean have chosen to live in a cottage in the tiny village of Cuddesden, 50 miles northwest of London.

In this village, where Dr. Ramsey attended theological school, he will don his vestments occasionally to preach at the new All Souls Parish Church.

Their new home is so small that the Ramseys had to auction off nearly 500 items from their two former official homes—Lambeth Palace in London and the old palace at Canterbury—for lack of space.

The sale of such items as an African monomodal drum, a full-length monomodal drum, carpets, silverware and five feather pillows brought £10,500, which went to charity.

Dr. Ramsey said of his retirement plans: "I am planning a lecture tour of America next year. I'll also be writing. I must finish a book on the Holy Spirit. And I'm talking to students at the theological college."

The Most Rev. Dr. Donald Coggan, Archbishop of York, is the 101st Archbishop of Canterbury.

Another British institution is also on the wane, the Associated Press reports from London. According to a survey of hotels there the days of the traditional hearty British breakfast of bacon and eggs may be ending. What has taken its place is the continental breakfast in the British style: rolls and instant coffee.

The Paddington Chamber of Commerce has announced results of the breakfast survey that showed that about one in five hotels has stopped serving cooked breakfasts, while others charge extra for bacon and eggs in the morning.

David Andrews of the Paddington group said: "Some hotels told us that the full British breakfast service costs too much, both for the ingredients and for the staff to cook and serve. We must stop the notion that breakfast is part of our way of life."

The British Tourist Authority echoed Andrews' appeal: "Our breakfast is one of the things tourists look forward to. We should keep British things as British as possible. That is why people come here."

POLICE BLOTTER: Recent thefts in Sarasota County, Fla., have left Sheriff's deputies mystified over possible motives. Items stolen include: a Norwegian elk head, 30 parakeets, two stuffed gorillas, a dead chicken, wire, a 225-yard fish net, and, of course, a kitchen sink.

"There seems to be no sense in



Dr. Michael Ramsey

what people will steal," said detective Gary Ferguson. "Because of this, it's very hard to bust a glass window or steal a stuffed gorilla? Not once, but twice."

The Chicago police department, meanwhile, has problems of its own.

Because of a judge's ruling against discrimination, the department has more than 500 useless badges.

Those worn by 9,000 patrolmen are imprinted with the word "patrolman." Those issued to policemen read "policeman."

The badges are sexually discriminatory, officials say in a recent ruling by Judge Prentice Marshall of U.S. district court banning sexual and racial discrimination in the department. The judge suggested the department has not yet decided.

Robert Killian, assistant director of personnel, said the 500 badges cost \$8 each.

In New York, Charles Hook, stopped traffic on Fifth Avenue when he handed out 200 \$1 bills with a leaflet on pacifism. Money, he hoped, would encourage people to read his message. "It's either that or you're a bomb," he said.

Hook said that he was in bed, peacefully, and that he had a plan for world peace. He said he was the victim of "secret plots," electronic eavesdropping and other attempts to "influence my political posture and thwart his peace plan."

He was nearly trampled by a crowd of New Yorkers attracted to his views.

Comedian Jackie Gleason, plans to marry Marilyn Taylor Horwich, a 49-year-old widow, December. "It's the revival of old romance," Gleason said. "I was in love many, many years ago," Gleason said he was introduced to Mrs. Horwich in 1945 by her sister June Taylor, who later died.

Gleason said the photographer who took the photo of him divorced his first wife in 1942 and was remarried 10 days later. That marriage officially ended last week.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Few Turn Up to Kick Habit on N.J. Town's Cold Turkey Day

By Michael Knight

NORWOOD, N.J., Nov. 17 (UPI)—Project Cold Turkey, a plan to get the residents of this small town to quit smoking, got off to a faltering start this week as only a handful of smokers showed up to throw their cigarettes, cigars and pipes into a bonfire.

Despite intensive publicity, only about 50 curious adults in this community of 4,500 persons gathered at a park and even they were outnumbered by crowds of newsmen and cawing children.

When it became apparent that no more would attend, Patrick Harrison, a housewife who began a one-woman anti-smoking campaign here 17 days ago, set fire to a four-inch pile of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco tins at the bottom of a wire litter basket in front of the town square.

She had said that more than 400 smokers—but 45 of the total here—had agreed to quit smoking. How many of those will make good their promise remains to be seen, but Mrs. Harrison said her habit, at least, is ended.

Quit or Leave Town

"With all the publicity I've received, I'd have to leave town if I started smoking again. I'd be a laughing stock."

She told the crowd that "all of us must fight the habit together day by day. With the

whole town to lean on, each of us can win the fight."

But a man from a nearby town dissented, complaining that life was being stripped of too many pleasures. "I don't drink, I don't gamble and I don't run about, so what's left?" he said.

A number of townspeople said in a variety store said they were in favor of going "cold turkey" but had been too busy to attend the tobacco-burning ceremony.

Mrs. Harrison, like hundreds of other residents here, recently saw a movie called "Cold Turkey" on television in which the entire population of the fictional town of "Ragley Rock, Iowa" gave up smoking in a burst of sheer determination.

She convinced Mayor Raymond McKenna and the members of

the Town Council—five smokers being among the six—that Norwood could do in reality what "Ragley Rock" had done in fantasy.

Schoolchildren were sent home with anti-smoking pledges for their parents to sign and store. Keepers promised not to sell cigarettes, at least for yesterday's burning.

The campaign has already had some effect. Ashtrays have disappeared from the bar of one restaurant and another is offering "Cold Turkey" quitters a 10-per-cent discount.

The mayor said no public ordinances against smoking had been passed and no concerted measure would be taken. "It's got to be purely voluntary to work," he said.

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